

CAPTAIN COOK's
SECOND
VOYAGE round the WORLD

In his Majesty's Ship the RESOLUTION,

IN THE YEARS

MDCCLXXII. MDCCLXXIII. MDCCLXXIV. and MDCCLXXV

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CAPTAIN COOK'S
SECOND VOYAGE.

DEPTFORD, May, 1772.

THE *Resolution*, burden 500 tons, and the *Adventure*, burden 300 tons, both north country built ships, being taken into the King's service in the month of May, 1772, were commissioned by the Lords of the Admiralty; the command of the *Resolution* was given to Captain JAMES COOK, the same officer who had performed a voyage round the world in his Majesty's bark the *Endeavour* in the years 1768, 1769, 1770, and 1771, of which an account is given in the publications of Dr. *Hawkesworth*. Captain FURNEAUX was appointed to the command of the *Adventure*, and was to take his orders from Captain Cook, who acted as Commodore on this expedition. Both ships wanting some repairs and alterations to be made, they were ordered into dock, the *Resolution* to Deptford, and the *Adventure* to Woolwich. The *Resolution* was pierced for 18 guns, but carried only 12 four pounders, and her complement of men was 112. While the *Resolution* lay in dock, she had the addition of a spare deck fore and aft, and a lofty round-house, which were afterwards found so very inconvenient that she was rendered unfit for service, and incapable without alterations, to proceed upon her voyage.

As soon as the *Resolution* was out of Deptford dock, we hauled along side the Bedford hulk, which lay at Deptford, and received on board most part of our stores; soon after which we dropped down to Woolwich, there to wait for orders, which came in a few days, and were to the following

1772.
May.

purport: To make sail to Purfleet, and take in our guns and ammunition. We accordingly dropped down to Purfleet, took in our guns and ammunition, and were there joined by our future companion, the *Adventure*, Captain Furneaux, whom Captain Cook then took under his command, and after lying at anchor a few days at Purfleet, gave orders for her to proceed to Plymouth and there to wait our arrival. In compliance with these orders the *Adventure* unmoored, and sailed down the river early in the morning.

A few days after, the *Resolution* being ready for sea, we prepared to follow the *Adventure*; but to our great surprize upon unmooring the ship, we found her to hale three streaks with a light breeze of wind, and as it freshened about an hour after, we were obliged to keep a hand constantly at the topfail haulyards and lee-sheets ready to let go. As soon as we reached the Nore we ran by order from side to side, and in four or five runs the ship rolled four streaks each way. Our pilot now left us, declaring he would on no account take charge of the ship any farther, for he thought his life in danger, as well as that of every soul on board; so he was set on shore, and immediately proceeded to London and reported the condition of the ship to the Lords of the Admiralty, and represented her as unfit for the service she was intended to be employed on, or for any other service. The Lords of the Admiralty appeared to be chagrined at the report of the pilot, after so much money had been expended in fitting her out; but, in obedience to the King's positive command, they still determined to prosecute the voyage, and the *Launceston* was fixed upon as a proper ship for the intended expedition. Accordingly Captain Cook received orders to take the command of her; but by applying to the Admiralty for leave to alter the *Resolution* to his mind, as he was confident she would answer the design of the expedition, the Lords of the Admiralty gave their consent that he should make such alterations as he thought most proper for the service, and ordered him to carry the *Resolution* into Sheerness for that purpose: We accordingly went in, and had the shipwrights on board directly.

At Sheerness the following alterations were made in the *Resolution*: The shipwrights first took down her poop, then cut

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

5

cut away the midship part of the spare deck, (which was added to her at Deptford) and made her deep-waisted; then shortened her masts and yards, reduced her sails, and returned her guns for others of less weight of metal. All this being finished we proceeded down the river, sailed for Plymouth, and had the pleasure to find that the alterations made by the shipwrights, under the direction of Captain Cook, answered to expectation, and we had a sufficient proof of her stiffness in our passage thither.

1772.
May.

SHEERNESS, ENGLAND.

JUNE 22d, 1772. The *Resolution* sailed from Sheerness, bound for Plymouth, there to join her companion the *Adventure*.

June.
Monday 22.

June 23d. We sailed to the Nore, came to at one o'clock, and at six scaled our guns; got under way and brought up again at seven.

Tuesday 23.

Next day we hove up, sailed down the river, and came to in Margate road.

Wednesday
24.

June 25. We weighed at 4 A. M. sailed into the Downs, and came to at 4 in the afternoon. Found the Southampton frigate stationed here.

Thursday 25.

June 26. We weighed at 4 in the morning and came to at 8 in the evening, and weighed again and made sail at 12.

Friday 26.

June 27. We had a violent tempest: at 5 o'clock in the morning of the 28th we came to off Beachey Head, weighed again at 9, and passed the Isle of Wight.

Saturday 27.
Sunday 28.
29, 30.

July 1. At sea. The *Glory* frigate ran up along side the *Resolution*, and acquainted Captain Cook that the Earl of Sandwich, First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty, was waiting at Plymouth to see the ship before we sailed on our voyage, and that his Lordship had sent the *Glory* out to look for us, and to acquaint us with his being there. The *Glory* in her passage fell in the day before with a French fleet consisting of 8 ships of the line and 2 frigates. She then made sail and stood for Plymouth; but we came to, off the Start Point, and weighed again and made sail at night.

July.
Wednesday 1.

July

1772.
July.
Thursday 2. July 2. At sea. This morning the *Resolution* was met by the *Glory* frigate, the *Hazard* sloop of war, and a yacht with the Earl of Sandwich on board. We saluted his Lordship with 12 guns and three cheers on his coming on board of us, and repeated the same at his departure. He was attended by several gentlemen. His Lordship addressed himself to the officers and men of the *Resolution*, and with great affability wished us a prosperous voyage, adding, that he hoped he should have the happiness of seeing us all again in England. At 8 in the evening we came to off the Ram's Head, and weighed again and made sail at 10.

Friday 3. July 3. At 8 in the morning the *Resolution* came to an anchor in Plymouth Sound. Here we found our companion the *Adventure*, Captain Furneaux, riding at anchor. We got down our top and top-gallant-mast to repair the trussel-trees fore and aft, which we had carried away in our passage from the Downs.

Saturday 4. July 4. We moved and moored by the King's moorings between Drake's island and the main, and pitched a tent for the astronomer who was on board of us, Mr. Wales, and who was to accompany us on our voyage. Got up our top-masts again.

Sunday 5. July 5. His Majesty's frigate *Southampton* and *Race Horse* sloop of war came into the Sound.

Monday 6. July 6. This and the following days we watered, got up top-gallant-masts, and set up our rigging fore and aft; took on board brandy, wine, cyder, beer, beef, pork, and stock-fish, and returned our coppers for larger.

Friday 10. July 10. The Commissioner of the Dock-yard at Plymouth came on board, and paid us our river pay and two months advance. He did the same on board the *Adventure*.

Saturday 11. July 11. We returned into the Sound again, and it blowing fresh on the 12th we broke from the King's moorings, and had just time enough to get our sails set so as to keep the ship off Drake's island: We then came to and hoisted in our boats, making all ready for our departure.

PLY.

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

7

PLYMOUTH SOUND, ENGLAND.

1772.
July.

The two Ships sail on their Voyage.

ON Monday July 13, 1772. The *Resolution*, Capt. Cook, Monday 13.
and the *Adventure*, Capt. Furneaux, sailed on their voyage
from Plymouth Sound to make discoveries in the southern
hemisphere. On board the *Resolution* were three Lieute-
nants, and a Lieutenant of Marines of the Chatham division
with his party. Mr. Cooper, First Lieutenant; Mr. Clarke,
Second; and Mr. Pickersgill, Third Lieutenant: Lieutenant
John Edgecombe, 59th company of marines: Mr. Gilbert,
Master: Dr. Forster and son, Botanists; and Mr. Wales,
Astronomer. At 6 in the afternoon we shortened sail for our
companion the *Adventure*, and at 9 she came up with us, but
the next morning (July 14) being thick and foggy, we lost Tuesday 14.
sight of her. We fired a gun as a signal, and soon after
discovered her near us: At 7 lost sight of her again: We fired
guns and rang the bell all night: In the morning we saw
her again.

July 15. Fresh gales and a great swell. We carried away Wednesday
our studding sail boom, and shortened sail for the *Ad- 15.*
venture.

July 17. Strong gales. Spoke the *Adventure*. Hard Friday 17.
gales and rain all night.

July 18. Hard gales and rain. Spoke the *Adventure*. Saturday 18.

July 19. Tempestuous weather all night. Sunday 19.

July 20. The gale increased so violently that we were Monday 20.
obliged to hand all our sails except our two courses, under
which we ran till towards evening, when it began to abate.
We then set our reefed top sails, and saw Cape Finisterre.
Very bad weather all night. Lat. $42^{\circ} 53'$ N. Long. $8^{\circ} 46'$ W.

July 21. The weather grew more moderate. We spoke Tuesday 21.
a Portuguese vessel from Vigo. At 3, P. M. we fell in with
a small French tartan, in great distress for water, having had
none for a considerable time past. She came from the port
of Marseilles. We assisted her with five barecas of water,
and carried them on board of her in our own boat.

July

1772.
July.Wednesday
22.

July 22. We fell in with six large ships bearing down upon us. We took them at first for English men of war; but they proved to be Spaniards. The first and second ships passed by us without taking any notice; the last having English colours flying, confirmed us in our first opinion, and we were on the point of firing a salute, when the Spaniard hauled down his English colours and hoisted Spanish; and our companion, the *Adventure*, being astern, the Spaniard ran up to her, fired three guns, tacked and stood after her; then made several signals for the headmost ships under his convoy to tack, but they paid no regard to them. Captain Cook upon this hove the *Resolution* to, in order to give time for our companion the *Adventure* to come up: the Spaniard observing it, tacked and stood after his convoy.

Monday 27.

Tuesday 28.

July 27. We made Porto Santo, and on Tuesday the 28th we made the island of Madeira, towed in, and came to at ten at night.

Wednesday
29.

July 29. We moored ship, saluted the fort, and sent our casks on shore for wine and water: were served with fresh beef, and took a quantity of onions on board for the ship's company, also a new bell, our old one being split.

M A D E I R A.

The Resolution and the Adventure arrive at the Island of
M A D E I R A.

M A D E I R A, upon approaching it from the sea, has a most delightful appearance: the sides of the hills are covered with vines as high as the eye can distinguish, and the vines are green at a time when no other verdure is left, which makes the prospect exceedingly enchanting, and the more so to eyes long accustomed to the unentertaining range of sky and water only.

The town of Funchialle is the capital of the island of Madeira. It derives its name from Funcho, the Portuguese name for fennel, which grows in great plenty upon the neighbouring rocks. Lat. 32°. 33'. 33". Long. 16°. 49' W.

As

As a particular description of this island is given in Dr. Hawkesworth's account, we shall refer the reader to it, that we may not interrupt the course of this narrative, and shall only observe that the refreshments to be procured at this island are water, wine, fruit of several sorts, onions in plenty (which are constantly taken on board by all ships bound out on long voyages) and some sweetmeats; poultry of all kinds and fresh meat cannot be procured without leave first obtained from the Governor, and then are purchased at a very extravagant price.

1772.
July.

The Madeira Islands, the largest of which, by way of eminence, is called Madeira, are situated about 100 miles north of the Canaries, and as many west of Salée in Morocco. Madeira is about 120 miles in circumference: It took its name, or rather *Mattera*, as it was originally called, from the circumstance of its being almost covered with wood. The Portuguese burnt down the woods and planted these islands, in the year 1425, with vines, which from the burning down the woods became exceedingly fruitful. The inhabitants annually export many thousand hogheads of Madeira wine to the West Indies, as this wine endures a hot climate better than any other, and improves in it. The Madeira wine that is carried round by the Leeward Islands to England is by far the best that is drank in England, being greatly improved by the voyage and the warm weather in those latitudes. There is but little corn or fruit in the Madeiras: the inhabitants are supposed to amount to the number of 80,000. The tides at the Madeiras flow north and south at the full and change of the moon; the spring tides rise seven feet perpendicular, and the neap tides four. Variation of the compass $15^{\circ} 30'$ W.

The Resolution and Adventure sail from MADEIRA.

AUGUST 1. At 12 this night we put to sea on our ^{August.} ^{Saturday 1.} voyage.

August 3. Read the articles of war to the ship's company. ^{Monday 3.}

August 4. At break of day we saw the island of Palma, ^{Tuesday 4.} distant about two leagues. Palma is one of the seven Canary islands,

1772.
August.

islands, or as they were formerly called, the Fortunate Islands: It lies in lat. $28^{\circ}.40'$. N. lon. $17^{\circ}.48'$. W.

The chief island, called the Grand Canary, is about 150 miles in circumference; the other six are Teneriffe, Ferro, Palma, Gomera, Forte Ventura, and Lancerota. The most westerly of these islands is Ferro, or Faro, from which the *first* meridian till of late years was taken. It is usual now for the English to make London their first meridian, the French Paris, and every other nation their own capital.

TENERIFFE is in circumference about 120 miles: It abounds in corn, wine, and oil, but is more celebrated on account of that remarkable mountain called the Pico, or Peak: This Peak is one of the highest mountains in the known world: it rises out of the sea in the form of a sugar-loaf, and may be seen at more than 100 miles distance. It is 15,396 feet high, which is but 148 yards less than three miles, reckoning the mile at 1760 yards. The Pico has a most grand appearance at sunset; when the sun is below the horizon, and his rays play upon the top and are reflected, it appears like a mountain of fire, to which the deep black of the island below is a most awful and most beautiful contrast. It is a volcano, and has occasioned frequent earthquakes. Dr. Hawkesworth says, there is no eruption of visible fire from it, but a heat issues from the chinks near the top too strong to be borne by the hand when it is held near them. There have been eruptions notwithstanding, and a very dreadful one happened in the year 1704, at which time a river of sulphur, melted ore, or *lava*, ran down the sides of the mountain, which, like the temporary eruptions of mount Vesuvius, destroyed several considerable towns and villages, making a barren desert of the richest lands throughout the island. The variation of the compass was here found to be from $17^{\circ}.22'$ to $16^{\circ}.30'$. The Canaries are at present subject to the King of Spain.

Friday 7.

August 7. We first began to make experimental beer, which answered very well.

Tuesday 11.

August 11. We crossed the Tropic at 10 in the morning and made Bona Vista, one of the Cape de Verd islands: It lies in lat. 16° . N. and long. $21^{\circ}.51'$. W. We ran under the land, and next day,

August

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

11

August 12. We passed by the isle of May, made St. Jago, and came to an anchor, as did also our companion the *Adventure*.

1772.
August.
Wednesday
12.

St. Jago is the largest of the Cape de Verd islands, and is supposed to be about 150 miles in circumference. These islands are subject to the Portuguese. They were first discovered by Antonio Noel, a Genoese in the service of Portugal, in the year 1460. Saluted the fort with 11 guns; the commanding officer returned the salute with an equal number.

August 13. Sent our boats to water, which proved very bad. Exchanged old cloaths for pigs, cabaritas, monkies, turkies, chickens, tamarinds, oranges, pine-apples, melons, guavas, bananas, cocoa-nuts, limes, and some bullocks; the inhabitants preferred old jackets, shirts, and trowsers, to any coin of money. The monkies of this island are extremely beautiful, being of a green colour with black faces. The cattle little better than carrion. Thursday 13.

The Portuguese Governor was invited by Capt. Cook to dine on board the *Resolution*, and he promised to come. An elegant dinner was provided for him, and a Lieutenant sent in the pinnace to bring him on board, but he broke his engagement, and could not be prevailed upon to come off. His Excellency resided in a homely cottage, but had two centinels at his door, one of which had no lock to his musquet, and the other no cock to his lock.

We caught great plenty of fish at this island, some silver fish, sharks, and cavallas.

August 14. We weighed and put to sea. Had hard gales of wind all night. Friday 14.

August 18. Made several fires to air and sweeten the ship. Tuesday 18.

On the 19th, had the misfortune to lose one of the carpenter's mates: he fell overboard, but was not perceived till he was astern of the ship, when his two hands were seen above water. The same day caught a shark. On the 20th had very heavy showers of rain, and took that opportunity of saving several butts of water. On the 24th we began to use our still for making salt-water fresh. Same day spoke our companion the *Adventure*, who informed us that they had lost one of the gentlemen that was on board their ship. Wednesday 19.
Thursday 20.
Monday 24.

1772.
September. September 1. Exercised great guns and small arms. On the 5th sent the boat a-fishing, and caught a dolphin. On the 7th we discovered a ship in the north-east quarter.
- Tuesday 1. September 8. We crossed the Equator, and obliged every man on board who had not crossed it before to undergo the usual ceremony of ducking. At the same time the *Adventure* came under our lee and spoke us.
- Saturday 5. Monday 7. Tuesday 8. September 14. Captain Furneaux came on board the *Resolution*. On the 15th it began to blow very hard with heavy rain, and continued till the 21st, when the weather became more moderate.
- Monday 14. Tuesday 15. Wednesday 23. September 23. The *Resolution* and *Adventure* crossed the Tropic. Exercised great guns and small arms. On the 28th our companion made a signal for discovering a ship astern.
- Monday 28. October. Tuesday 6. October 6. It blew very hard and continued till ten. Got down our top-gallant yards.
- Sunday 11. October 11. There was a visible eclipse of the moon; between the hours of six and seven hoisted out the boat to try the current, and to shoot albitrosses and pintado birds. On the 13th we were alarmed with the cry of a man being overboard, but upon mustering found it to be false. On the 14th saw a whale. On the 16th discovered a large ship to leeward; made a signal to our companion. On the 23d hoisted out the boat and went a-shooting albitrosses. Shot albitrosses that measured from tip to tip of wing ten feet eight inches. On the 27th bent cables. On the 29th saw the Cape of Good Hope. Stood off and on all night, it blowing very hard and being very dark. On the 30th the *Resolution* and *Adventure* came to an anchor in Table Bay.
- Tuesday 13. Wednesday 14. Friday 16. Friday 23. Tuesday 27. Thursday 29. Friday 30.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

- OCTOBER 30, 1772. At 8 A. M. the *Resolution*, being Commodore, saluted the fort with eleven guns, which the Governor returned. In the evening a French bark arrived from the island of Mauritius.
- Saturday 31. October 31. Unbent our sails. Set up on shore the astronomer's observatory. Received on board fresh meat, mutton, and soft bread for the ship's company.

November

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

13

November 1. Hard gales of wind. Got down top-gallant-yards, and bent the sheet cable. On the 2d got down yards and top-masts, and overhauled the rigging. Two Dutch Indiamen arrived from Middleburg; one of which informed us that she had been out four months, had buried 150 of her men, and had then 60 sick in the hold: The other had been out six months, had buried 66 men, and was very sickly.

1772.
November.
Sunday 1.
Monday 2.

TABLE BAY, according to many celestial observations made by Captain Wallis, when on shore at Green Point, lies in Lat. $34^{\circ} 2'$ S. Long. from Greenwich $18^{\circ} 8'$ E. The variation of the needle at this place was $19^{\circ} 30'$ W. Table Bay is a good harbour in summer, but not in winter: the Dutch never permit any of their ships to lie here longer than the 15th of May, which answers to our November. After that time, as Captain Carteret relates, all ships go to False Bay, which is well sheltered from the north-west winds, that blow here with great violence. The plain of Green Point is about two miles distant from Cape town.

The CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, in Caffraria, or the country of the Hottentots, is the most southern promontory of Africa. Caffraria is a very mountainous country; the Table mountain near the Cape is of a very great height, and the top of it is always covered with a cap of clouds before a storm. There are no harbours, though there is a sea coast of a thousand miles. When Commodore Byron touched at the Cape, he was obliged to work into Table Bay with his topsails close reefed, there being a strong gale with hard squalls at S. S. E. Indeed the Cape is scarce ever free from storms a week together, the winds blow hard and on every side from the vast southern ocean, and the waves of the sea rise to a height never seen or experienced in any part of Europe. The Bay of Biscay, turbulent as it is, has no billows that mount like those on this great extensive ocean. Ships roll and pitch in the former to an uncommon degree, and the sea has generally an angry and often a dreadful appearance; but in the latter the stoutest vessels are tossed and almost literally lifted to the skies. A number of rich ships have perished on this coast: the Dutch have lost whole fleets even at anchor before the town, and they are under a necessity of mooring their guard-ships with the strongest chains instead of cables.

The

1772.
November.

The climate is very healthy, the country is fine, and it abounds with refreshments of every kind. The Company's garden is a most ravishing spot, and produces all the most delicious fruits of Asia and Europe: It is guarded from the winds and storms coming off the ocean by hedges of bay very thick and high, affording a most refreshing shade in the hottest season. It abounds with peaches, pomegranates, pine-apples or ananas, citrons, lemons, oranges, the pears and apples of Europe, all excellent in their kind, and the crimson Japan apple, appearing through the green leaves, of all the most beautiful. The Dutch have large plantations of almond trees, and many sorts of camphire trees, and there is scarce a cottage without a vineyard to it. Their cabbages and colli-flowers weigh from thirty to forty pounds, their potatoes from six to ten, raised from seed brought from Cyprus and Savoy: Their corn is ripe in December, and our Christmas is the time of their harvest: In January they tread out their corn, and in February the farmers carry it to the Company's magazines. They sow every kind of grain but oats.

Lions, tygers, leopards, elephants, and the rhinoceros, are to be found here; the elephants very large, their teeth weigh from sixty to one hundred and twenty pounds. The zebra, porcupine, and sea cow, which feeds on the grass and retires to the sea for security when alarmed, are to be met with here, and amongst the birds eagles and ostriches.

The Dutch keep up a body of regular forces, and have a strong garrison at the Cape; they have also a militia, a corps of men in all nations formidable in themselves, most dreadful to an enemy, and when called out upon service spreading destruction all around them in the height of their ungoverned fury: They are withal of so restless a disposition, and so naturally inclined for war, that like the Devonshire and Northamptonshire champions in England, they are ever ready to solicit employment even against the principles of their own institution.

Tuesday 3.

November 3. Arrived a small Dutch snow from Holland.

Thursday 12.

November 12. Hoisted in the launch, and received on board the instruments belonging to the astronomer's observatory.

While the *Resolution* lay at the Cape, we had pitched a tent on shore for the ship's company occasionally to sleep in, with those

those of the *Adventure*, in order to make hay and brooms for the ships. One day a midshipman of the *Resolution* ordered a sailor belonging to the *Adventure* to go on board; the sailor refused to obey him, telling him, "that tho' he was an officer of the commodore's ship, he was not *his* officer, and he would not go aboard." Upon this the midshipman drew his hanger and thrust it into the sailor's body: His hanger was instantly taken from him by a petty officer, and the wounded seaman sent on board his own ship in a dangerous condition. The midshipman soon after procured a small sword, and with it ran a black man through, who had given him some offence. The man bore a very good character, was esteemed very honest and sober, had a family, and lived in good credit with his neighbours: His wounds were dressed, and he was carried home, but thought to be in great danger. After this second coup d'eclat, the midshipman thought proper to make his escape into the country; but on application to the Fiscal, he detached a party in pursuit of him, by whom he was soon apprehended and brought back. Captain Cook ordered him on board, and made all the reparation in his power. The people were so enraged against the midshipman, that his life was in danger, many persons having determined to kill him the first opportunity they had. This is one amongst other circumstances that will occur in the course of this narrative, which the editor would have willingly suppressed; but a journal is no journal unless all occurrences are faithfully related, and a journalist as well as an historian is equally bound to observe the following line of conduct:

Ne quid falsi dicere audeat, ne quid veri non audeat.

November 13. The Dutch Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, and the English Consul, came on board in order to see our still for making salt-water fresh. The *Resolution* saluted his Excellency with 15 guns, manned ship and gave him three cheers: The *Adventure* did the same, and saluted him with 9 guns. The Dutch Commodore saluted him with 15 guns. These ceremonies passed on his coming aboard, and the same honors were repeated at his departure. The method of working the still is as follows: "At five o'clock in the morning 56 gallons of salt-water were put in the still: at 7 it began to run, and about half an hour after twelve it afforded 42 gallons of fresh-water, at an expence of 9 pounds of wood" and

1772.
November.

Friday 13.

1772.
November.

“ and 69 pounds of coals. Thirteen gallons and two quarts remained in the still, and that which came off had no ill taste, nor, as we had after experienced, any hurtful quality. “ We always used the still when we were reduced to 45 tons, “ and preserved the rain water with the utmost diligence.”—

Capt. Wallis's Voyage round the World.

This day, November 13, Mr. Burney, midshipman on board the *Resolution*, was appointed by Capt. Cook a Lieutenant to our companion the *Adventure*.

Thursday 19.

November 19. Several ladies and gentlemen came off from the Cape to dine on board and to view the ship: We saluted them with three cheers.

As a seaman was firing at a bird, his piece being overloaded, burst in his hand, and carried away one finger.

The Resolution and Adventure proceed on their Voyage in order to discover Land near the South Pole.

Sunday 22.

NOVEMBER 22. A young gentleman, a Swede, came on board, to assist Dr. Foster and his son, as a botanist, on our voyage.

This day having refreshed our men and completed our wood and water, and having taken such provisions and stores on board as we wanted, and being ready for sea, we saluted the Fort and Governor, made sail, and proceeded on our voyage, steering southward.

As nothing is more engaging, or makes more lasting impressions, than the politeness of foreigners (who are vested with a supreme command) shewn to such officers of different nations who occasionally touch at the several ports where they preside, or that does more honor to the power by whom they are employed, it would be singular injustice not to mention the very great character given the Dutch Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, by the Captains of the British ships, on their voyages round the world, performed in the reign of his present Majesty GEORGE III.

Commodore Byron, in his Voyage, speaks of the Dutch Governor as follows:

“ The

" The next morning (Feb. 14, 1766,) I waited upon the Governor, who had sent his coach and fix to the water side for me. He is an old man, but is a favourite with all ranks of people: he received me with the greatest politeness, and not only offered me the Company's house in the garden for my residence while I should continue at the Cape, but his coach whenever I should think fit to use it."

" Having continued here three weeks, I took leave of the good old Governor," &c. &c.

Had our Governors in North America imitated this bright example, and acquired as great a popularity amongst all ranks of people where they presided, as this venerable Hollander at the settlement of the Cape, there had been no occasion for British swords to have been drawn, or British bayonets to have been pointed at the breasts of fellow subjects and countrymen, who in the last most glorious war bled at each other's side, brave and victorious warriors, in the common cause of Great Britain and their Sovereign.

Captain Wallis, in his Voyage round the World, speaks very advantageously of the Dutch Governor at this place.

" We anchored on the 4th of February 1768 in Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope. As soon as the ship was at anchor I sent an officer on shore with the usual compliments to the Governor, who received him with great civility, telling him that we were welcome to all the refreshments and assistance that the Cape afforded, and that he would return our salute with an equal number of guns."

Capt. Carteret adds his testimony thus, both of country, Governor, and inhabitants.

" The recovery of my people made it necessary to continue here till January 6, 1769. At this place we breathed pure air, had wholesome food, and went freely about the country, which is extremely pleasant, so that I began to think myself already in Europe. We found the inhabitants open, hospitable and polite, there being scarcely a gentleman in the place, either in a public or private station, from whom I did not receive some civility; and I should very ill deserve the favours they bestowed, if I did not particularly mention the First and Second Governor, and the Fiscal."

D

November

1772.
November.

1772.
November.
Monday 23.

November 23. This day every man on board received the King's present of a jacket and trowsers, designed for use in the frozen ocean.

Wednesd. 25.

November 25. From this day to December 9th, we had very stormy weather, hard gales of wind, and heavy squalls of rain.

December.
Wednesd. 9.

December 9. During our run from November 25th, we split the fore-topfail, and laid to under a balanced mizen, and battered down our hatches fore and aft; and our companion the *Adventure* laid to under a main-topfail. One night about 12 o'clock, and the middle watch, the ship's company were alarmed with a cry that she was sinking very fast. Officers and men were upon deck in an instant, and the consternation was great; the darkness of the night inspired additional horror: the sea broke over us every minute: the ship was nearly water-clogged. In this confusion ordered lights and went down below: worked the chain and hand pumps: at last discovered a scuttle in the boatswain's store-room that was broke in. Had it not pleased Providence to direct us in our search, and enable us to find out this opening to the sea at the exact moment we did, in a few minutes all discovery had been fruitless; the ship must have gone down, and every soul on board must have irretrievably perished. It was with the utmost difficulty the water taken in, before the scuttle was secured, could be pumped out and the ship cleared.

Thursday 10.

December 10. Lat. $49^{\circ} 39' S.$ Long. $21^{\circ} 20' E.$ The weather became more moderate. At 4 in the morning our companion the *Adventure* made the signal for seeing land: this gave spirits to us all after our late turbulent and tempestuous course: it gave us additional spirits because we were sensible it must be a new discovery, but to our great mortification on approaching it nearer we found it to be an island of ice.

In the afternoon the *Adventure* made another signal for seeing land, which also proved as the former, an island of ice, with this difference, that it was considerably larger, and so lofty that it was in height equal to our top-gallant-mast head. Soon after came on a thick fog: made a signal for our companion to come under our stern, lest we should fall foul of each other in the fog: At 7 P. M. spoke her.

December

December 11. Sharp frosty weather. At 5 in the afternoon saw an island of ice, computed to be six miles in circumference. It was now so extremely cold that we were obliged to sow up our sheep and goats in red baize, to preserve them from the inclemency of the weather. 1772.
December.
Friday 11.

December 12. Great falls of snow: extremely cold. Made a signal for seeing land, but it proved ice. At this time there were no less than seven islands of ice in sight. Saturday 12.

December 14. Discovered ice a-head and upon each beam as far as we could see, which made us conclude that there must certainly be land behind it, under which it must first contract. Bore away to the leewardmost point: hauled up and ran at the back of it, but could discover no land. Being thus disappointed of land, after so promising a prospect, we began to despair of ever finding any to the southward. Monday 14.

December 15. Sharp frosts and great snows. Hoisted out a boat to try the current and to examine the state of the air: by the astronomer's account it appeared to be four degrees warmer at 100 fathom under water than at the surface. Tuesday 15.

December 19. Saw a great many whales, and islands of ice innumerable. On the 20th spoke our companion. On the 22d saw flocks of penguins: shot many of them. Lat. $54^{\circ} 52' S.$ Long. $29^{\circ} 1' E.$ Saturday 19.
Sunday 20.

December 25. CHRISTMAS-DAY. Spoke and cheered our companion the *Adventure*. Friday
Christmas day

December 29. Saw an island of ice a-head: proposed to water the ship, but on approaching nearer found it too dangerous. On this island were hundreds of penguins, and some animal resembling a man: we fired two great shot at them, which did not appear to disturb them in the least. Saw also many whales. Tuesday 29.

December 31. It came on to blow hard. Got down top-gallant yards, and at 3 in the morning we were brought up by a thick field of ice, which obliged us to tack and hand to the north west. Lat. $59^{\circ} 27' S.$ Thursday 31.

January 8, 1773. Attempted to water our ship at an island of ice, but found it too dangerous. 1773.
January.
Friday 8.

January 9. Fell in with some broken ice. Hoisted out our boats and got eleven loads of ice, as did our companion the *Adventure*. Pounded the ice and melted it in the coppers, and Saturday 9.

1773.
January. and the water proved exceeding good. On the 12th saw a seal and a sea lion. On the 15th hoisted our boats and got more ice for water for the ship. This day the ship's company was put to short allowance of bread. Saw a whale. Latitude $64^{\circ}. 18'. S.$

Tuesday 12.
Friday 15.

The two Ships having crossed the Antarctic Circle, arrive in Latitude $66^{\circ}. 36'. S.$ are stopped by the Ice, and obliged to tack.

Saturday 16. JANUARY 16. Hard gales of wind. Got down top-gallant yards. At 7 in the evening we crossed the Antarctic Circle, Long. $37^{\circ}. E.$ but could proceed no farther than Lat. $66^{\circ}. 36'. S.$ being stopped by the great quantities of ice; so were obliged to tack and haul away to the northward. This day saw several whales. Lat. $66^{\circ}. 36'. S.$ Long. $38^{\circ}. 29'. E.$

Monday 25. January 25. Hard gales of wind. Got down top-gallant
Wednes. 27. yards. Saw several whales. On the 27th made a signal to our companion to go three leagues to leeward and look out. At 7 in the evening we were alarmed with a fire in the fore-sail room, which was directly over the magazine. It burnt a new hawser, some sails, and the bulk-head, before we could possibly extinguish it; which it pleased God we were so lucky to do, and a great escape it was. There is nothing so dreadful to seamen as fire on board a ship: It is with great difficulty they can be brought to act for their own preservation, and it has been known frequently to deprive them of their senses. On such horrid emergencies the officers alone have, by their activity and spirited exertions, saved the ship. This day we were in Lat. $54^{\circ}. 48'. S.$

Thursday 28. January 28. Made a signal for our companion to look out.
Friday 29. January 29. Lat. $52^{\circ}. 28'. S.$ Long. $54^{\circ}. 4'. E.$ From the 29th of January to the 1st of February we had hard gales of wind, sleet and rain. We split the fore-stay sail and gibb. On the first of February we made a signal for our companion to look out, and at 7 in the evening she fired a gun, the meaning of which we could not understand: she soon after bore down

February:
Monday 1.

down and hailed us, and told us she had seen a large field of rock-weed, and some birds very much resembling those we had seen in the English Channel. We asked her latitude and longitude; she answered, Lat. $48^{\circ} 48'$ S. Long. 58° E. We laid to all night for fear of running upon land. We asked how the weeds bore for her, and from her account greatly expected to find land at no great distance, and cruized for it some time in vain.

1773.
February.

February 5. Spoke our companion again. She had carried away her main-top-gallant mast in a gale of wind two days after we spoke her before. Friday 5.

February 8. It blew hard with heavy and thick rain. Lost sight of our companion: fired guns every half hour for two days and two nights, and burnt false fires, but never heard her answer above two or three guns. We split the fore-top-gallant sail, and laid to under a mizen stay-sail. We now gave up all thoughts of seeing our companion any more. Monday 8.

February 20. Saw something on our starboard quarter that had the appearance of land: tacked and stood for it, but soon found it to be a cloud. Saw some porpoises. This evening had a view of the southern lights, distinguishable, bright and clear. Saturday 20.

February 21. Watered the ship from an island of ice. Some of the ship's company lost the use of their limbs from the excessive cold, but proper methods being taken they recovered the use of them again. Indeed the whole crew were remarkably healthy, considering the severity of the weather, and the great fatigue they underwent. Sunday 21.

March 3. Saw a shoal of porpoises rolling along-side the ship: they appeared to be curiously marked with streaks of black and white: one of them was struck with a gig, but he broke away. On the 15th carried away our studding-sail-boom in a gale. On the 18th split the gibb. On the 22d hard gales of wind. Split the fore-top-gallant sail, and carried away our studding-sail-boom and yard. On the 23d bent buoy-ropes, and made ready for seeing land. March. Wednesd. 3. Monday 15. Thursday 18. Monday 22. Tuesday 23.

March 25. Lady-Day. This morning at 10 A.M. discovered from the mast head several islands belonging to New Zealand. At 4 P.M. got well in with the land and saw a bay a-head; but it appeared to be very dangerous from the

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number

1773.
March.

number of rocks lying about it, some just under water, others just above it. The country mountainous, the mountains covered with trees: tacked and stood off all night, the weather coming on very thick and hazy. We had the good fortune this afternoon to escape a sunken rock under our bow. Heavy rain and hard gales all night.

The Resolution arrives at DUSKY BAY, near West Cape, in that Division of New Zealand called POENAMMOO.

Friday 26.

MARCH 26. The weather became more moderate. At 4 o'clock, A. M. wore ship, had a pleasant breeze right aft, and sailed into a bay with an intention to come to, but could get no soundings at a hundred fathoms. Stood on and opened several other bays, and sailed in amongst a number of islands not above twice the ship's length distant from each other. Here we let go our anchor, in a bay named by Capt. Cook, in his former voyage in the Endeavour, Dusky Bay, and headed the ship with hawsers to the trees. Thus we lay as secure and safe as possible from the wind and sea. Lat. $45^{\circ} 47'$ S. Long. $193^{\circ} 17'$ W.

Nothing could be more delightful than our present situation between these islands. All around us green trees, bushes, and flowers: the lawns enamelled like a garden, the trees full of birds of various colours, whose feathers expanded in the sun displayed all the radiance of gold and silver. No landscape of *Tessiers* or *Claude Lorraine*, or of any painter of the most luxuriant imagination, could exhibit a view more beautiful, or more striking to the eye: add to which, the sweet harmony of these feathered songsters from every branch was ravishing beyond description; and withal they were so very gentle and tame, as not to stir or move from their seats, unless disturbed by some sudden and alarming act of hostility: they would even bear small stones to be thrown at them from the rude hands of northern seamen, insensible of the music of their sweet notes, and whose ears were unaccustomed to any whistling but that of winds and tempests, or the shrill strains of

of their own melodious boatswain, at the meridian hour of appetite.

1773.
March.

Musical inclinations, or a delight in harmony, are not at present amongst the accomplishments of a British tar: there are no *dilettanti* or *connoscenti* on the fore-castle of a King's ship: and therefore it was, without doubt, that the Governors of the Foundling Hospital in London, observing this defect in the service, have, in this age of improvement and cultivation of the *Bon Ton*, so wisely employed, and at a great annual expence, the most celebrated masters, such as Signor Giardini, Dr. Burney, and others, to instruct the children intended for the sea in that noblest of all arts, the science of music, now become, according to them, a *national concern*. Knowledge of music will certainly harmonize the passions, and soften that robust ferocity, for which our British seamen have been so long reproached by the politer French and Spaniards. In a few years, all motions on board a man of war will, probably, be directed by the tone of musical instruments, in the same manner as battalions of foot perform their evolutions more regularly by the clamour of a drum. The capstern will heave up the anchor *adagio*, to the hum of a Caledonian bagpipe; the sails be loosened and furled *allegro*, to the sprightly airs of a hautboy; and the cannon be played in full chorus, instead of barbarous broadsides, upon an approaching enemy. What a martial appearance must the commander of a line of battle-ship exhibit, sitting on the quarter-deck and giving orders to his intrepid *band* of English, by the sudden stroke of a double bass or kettle-drum between his legs! How must an enemy be struck with terror, who is received after the first fire with a *catch* or a *glee*, performed by *English Johns* in concert, instead of three obstreperous huzzas! And there is great reason to expect the British seamen will be very expert in such salutes, under the instructions of the present philharmonic First Lord of the Admiralty, who will, no doubt, vouchsafe his concurrence to the *dilettanti* Governors of the Foundling, for promoting this great institution in the royal fleet, and will establish, in the room of a schoolmaster or useless mathematician, a *catch-master* on board of every ship in the navy, being so good a proficient at a *catch* himself. Profane oaths and curses, which at present so much disgrace the service, will
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1773.
March.

be banished from the decks and gangways of all men of war, and every room and cabin resound with tender airs and recitatives. Such will probably be the happy consequences of this sage institution, adopted by the present intelligent Governors of the Foundling Hospital, to whom this kingdom cannot fail hereafter of standing indebted for many signal victories and glorious achievements, solely obtained by the irresistible powers of English seamen bred to music.

The Resolution at Anchor in DUSKY BAY, New Zealand.

Saturday 27.

MARCH 27. Continued at anchor between the islands. They lie in Lat. 45° . S. and are about 150 leagues from Queen Charlotte's Sound to the southward. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND lies in Lat. 41° . S. Long. (from the meridian of Greenwich) 184° . $45'$. W. bearing S. W. by S. S. W. and W. S. W. New Zealand was first discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutchman, in the year 1642, but was little known till Capt. Cook's former voyage in the Endeavour. Fish we caught this day in such quantities as served the ship's whole company, and they were of an exceeding good quality. We shot many parrots, many large birds, and one seal. The only inconvenient circumstance that attended us here was the want of water. One of our lieutenants took the pinnace and went in search of another place to take the ship to, where we might be supplied with that necessary article, and on his return informed us he had discovered a very pleasant cove, at a little distance, where there was plenty of good water. Upon this intelligence we hove to in order to proceed to the cove described, and were obliged to steer between two islands that lay so close to each other that our yard-arms touched the trees on both sides. When we approached the cove it was low water, and the cove was so narrow that it took the ship in like a dock. We made her fast to the trees on each side, and the fresh water ran down in streams close under our stern. We saw no inhabitants, but heard bitter cries in the night. We carried two tents on shore, one for the cooper and brewer, and the other for the
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fail-maker : erected an observatory for the astronomer, and made pens for the sheep and goats. The black flies were very numerous and very troublesome in this cove.

1773.
March.

March 28. The lieutenants and master took a boat to row amongst the islands, and discovering a fine sandy beach, they had intended to land upon it, but suddenly they perceived a number of Indians launching their canoes in a great hurry : they called to the master, who called to them again, and as their appearance and motions looked rather hostile, he made the best of his way on board : at this time the greatest part of the ship's company were on shore bathing, when they were alarmed with a voice from the ship, *Come on board, come on board, the Indians are coming down* : this put the people in a great consternation, fearing they should come down by land and intercept them before they could reach the boat. As soon as the men were all well on board we got our small arms upon deck, cut lashes, and stood by to cut the ship adrift, in case the Indians came by land : but all our precautions were unnecessary, as they seemed to be more afraid of us than we of them. We descried them peeping at the ship from the point of an island, and in a dread lest we should perceive them. This lasted for some time, after which they ventured to paddle a little nearer to us ; but their hearts failed them, and they put about and paddled away. We saw no more of them till every body was below at dinner, when they paddled close in shore, and had got pretty near the ship. The Captain ordered a French Jack to be waved, and called to them ; upon which they laid upon their paddles near twenty minutes, and soon after paddled back again. With our glasses we could observe them to be cloathed with skins. At 2 P. M. two of our boats well armed, with the Captain and three marines, went in search of the Indians. At 6 the Captain and boats returned, with an account of their seeing the canoes hauled upon a beach, and the Indians gone. Captain Cook went into a canoe, and found a net and some coal-fish ; the head of the canoe was carved, and resembled a man's head. He saw a hut made in the form of the tilt of a waggon, with a hole to creep in and out at, and the top covered with green boughs and leaves : he did not choose to enter it, lest any Indians should be in it, and should be alarmed at the appear-

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1773.
March.

ance of the men under arms, so he returned to the canoe again, and left in her several strings of beads, knives, ribbons and looking-glasses; he also cut a tree with a small axe, and left it sticking in the wood.

Monday 29. March 29. This day the Captain called the ship's company aft, and spoke to them to the following effect:

"Gentlemen, I have sent for you to acquaint you, that while we stay here, it is my intention that the ship's company be stopped one half of their provisions: here are great quantities of fish, and you shall have as many as you please. I think this saving had better be made now, than for us to be under a necessity of making it when we are more advanced to the southward, and when you will have more occasion for your full allowance. To put you to short allowance then would be much against my inclination, and indeed I would sooner shorten our voyage if reduced to that alternative. I do not mean to stop your provisions from you entirely, for you shall be paid for them; upon which consideration I hope to hear no grumbling or discontent amongst you, for I promise you my officers and I will set you the example." All the people were very well satisfied, acquiesced cheerfully in the Captain's resolution, and were this day employed in felling trees: the ground was so moist that we could shove down trees 12 or 14 feet high with our hands. We began to brew spruce beer, made candles, and boiled the blubber of seals. Got up the armourer's forge.

Tuesday 30. March 30. Made a fire to burn and clear some ground, and it coming on to blow hard, all hands were obliged to go on shore at midnight to put it out, fearing the tents should take fire.

April.
Thursday 1.

April 1. This afternoon the Captain went in the pinnace to the canoe again, and found the beads, knives, ribbons, &c. unmoved, and just as he left them; by which it appeared the Indians had never returned to the canoe from the time he had been there before. He entered the hut, and found a basket of berries like elder-berries, and a patoo-pattoo, which is their chief instrument of offence in war, especially when at close quarters. Shot a seal and some ducks, and saw something like a jackall.

April

April 2. Shot some plover, parrots, and seals; one of the latter weighed 228lb. Found the head bone of a lion, or some other large beast. On the 5th hard showers and storms of hail, and a great deal of thunder. The climate seemed to be very tempestuous: we had not six hours fair weather from the time we arrived at these islands.

1773.

April.

Friday 2.

Monday 5.

April 6. Capt. Cook went this day a reconnoitring the country in a boat, and surveying the coast, and as he was returning he heard a voice on shore: on his approaching to it, he saw an old man, two middle aged women, and a very fine young woman, appearing to be about 18 or 19 years of age. From their first discovering the boat they all seemed in great dismay, the women especially. The old man came trembling down a rock, and endeavoured to prevent the boat from landing, by shoving her with a long stick. When he found all his attempts to prevent our landing fruitless, he returned to his wives, who were standing on the shore much terrified. The Captain and boat's crew landed, and the Indians stood motionless, till the Captain advanced up to one of the ladies and saluted her, by putting his nose to her's, according to the custom prevailing in the late discovered countries. He attempted to pay the same compliment to the other wife, but could not *weather* a great wen that grew on her lip. All this time the old man stood motionless, observing the Captain saluting his wives: the Captain then turned to the old man, who looked like death, from the fright and terror he was in, and presented him in a courteous manner with a knife and an axe: this pleased him much, and he began to talk and to be very familiar. By this time the ladies too had recovered from their first alarm. Some of the gentlemen addressed the young beauty and gave her some fish and birds, which she threw back at them with an air of disdain, and laughed at them heartily, by way of rebuke, as we apprehended, for offering her presents in her own power to obtain. She seemed to be a lass of humour and spirit, and assumed airs that would not have disgraced a European fine lady. We must not absolutely infer, from the address and manner of this fair incognita of the south, that coquetry is a natural accomplishment to the female sex, and because we see it so generally admitted amongst the graces of our European beauties; yet it cannot be

1773.
April.

be denied but it is a sort of presumptive proof of something like it, and that nature meant a little *flirtation* as no *unbecoming* auxiliary to a graceful person.

After displaying many of these delicate airs of a fine lady, our Indiana took a great fancy to a little dog that followed the Captain. In this passion too for a lap-dog she not a little resembled our European females. She took and played with the dog a considerable time, till he barked, which so affrighted her that she let him go, and would never suffer him to come near her afterwards, but kept as far from him as possible. From this it may be judged there were none of that species of animals in these islands. Dr. Foster fired at a bird on a bush and killed it: this alarmed our Indians still more. They took particular notice of the Captain's boat-cloak, and seemed very desirous to have it. Our draftsman being present at this pantomimical conference, which was totally carried on by signs and tokens, took out his pencil and drew the picture of this young Indian beauty. When he had finished it, he shewed it her, at which she seemed wonderfully pleased, and expressed a strong inclination to have it in her possession. The Captain soon after took his leave for that time and returned on board. The ladies, at this *rencontre*, were armed with spears, and the old gentleman with a patoo-pattoo.

Thursday 8.

April 8. This day the Captain went on shore again at the same place, and presented the old gentleman with a cloak of kersey, as he had before shewed a desire of having the Captain's boat-cloak: the Captain put this kersey cloak upon him, and he seemed highly delighted with it, strutting up and down, and thinking himself exceeding fine. The Indians presented the Captain, in return, with some skins of albitrosses. This day they had four beautiful children with them. As soon as the Captain and company got into the boat to go on board, they all ascended a rock, and sat upon it, looking after the boat till she was out of sight. We shot, while on shore, some parrots, shags, ducks, and cavallas.

Sunday 11.

April 11. Sunday. EASTER-DAY, and the first fine day we have had since we have been at these islands. At 10, A. M. discovered a double canoe at a distance. The Indians in her paddled till they came within a quarter of a mile of

of the ship, when the Captain took a boat and went out to sea to meet them. Upon approaching the canoe the Captain found the old gentleman and his family in it; so he sent the boat on board, and took a paddle and paddled with them, expecting he should prevail upon them to come on board the *Resolution*, but he soon found their intentions were to go into a cove; upon this he left them. As soon as they had taken care of their canoes they all came and sat on a rock within view of the ship: they seemed to be afraid of the ship, and thought it was alive, and began to talk to it as a living creature. The old gentleman pointed to the masts and sails, and several things on board, and then turned and spoke to his children, as making his remarks on what he saw. The children appeared to be struck with amazement, and looked as if their father had been acquainting them with danger. We played the fife and bagpipes, beat the drum, and rang the bell; they all looked at one another with surprize, but with visible satisfaction and pleasure in their countenances, and soon after manifested their joy by dancing and hallooing: in the mean time a man went up to the main-top-gallant truck and called to them: they all suddenly stopped dancing, and stood gazing at him with evident marks of wonder. At night they made a great fire, and all sat round about it singing. The Captain ordered centinels to be posted, lest any of the seamen should go on shore and take away the old gentleman's daughter. Our boats were this day employed in fishing, and several sharks and dog-fish were taken. The first and second lieutenant, a master's mate and midshipman, went in a small cutter on a party of pleasure among the islands, and took three days provision with them.

1773.
April.

April 12. To-day the old Indian and his family quitted the cove and went up the country. The Captain shot 15 seals, and as he was out surveying the coast and islands he perceived a boat at sea; rowed to her and found it to be our cutter adrift in which the lieutenants had been, and with all the provisions in her they had taken from the ship: the Captain took her in tow with the pinnace, and soon after proceeded in search of his lieutenants. At three in the morning he discovered a fire on a little island: rowed to it and landed. Here he found the lieutenants and their companions, all

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fitting

1773.
April.

fitting round the fire without either provisions or liquor, nor had they had any for 18 or 20 hours before. The Captain staid with them till day-light, and then left them. We caught a great many craw-fish in this place.

Thursday 15. April 15. This day the Captain went a surveying again in the pinnace, and while he was out found a black dog, that we had brought from the Cape of Good Hope, and had lost him on an island about ten or eleven days before: he was in good condition, and fat, considering he had been his own provider all the time. The Captain on his return brought on board plenty of ducks, water-hens, curlews, parrots, hawks, shags, and seals. He saw some Indians at a great distance, but they never made up to him.

Sunday 18. April 18. This day the old Indian and his family came into the cove again, and made fires to cook their dinner: this was done by fixing four forked sticks in the ground, then placing sticks across and laying their fish on, scales and guts and all, after cleaning and rolling them up in sea-weed. Their bread is made of roots of fern burnt. In the dusk of the evening one of the women went up the island to gather sticks, and was followed by one of the seamen: when she returned the old gentleman beat her, being somewhat jealous, and perhaps not without reason: upon this the daughter began to beat him, in revenge for the ill usage to her mother, but soon after, recollecting her want of filial duty to her father, and seeming conscious of the impropriety of her behaviour, she turned her back to him, and he beat her. Then they all appeared to be sulky and displeased, and spoke to each other no more that evening.

Monday 19. April 19. Hauled the seine and caught 400 mackarel. Early this morning the old gentleman and his daughter, being now reconciled, walked together round the cove, with their spears in their hands, and came to the tents, and soon after they visited the ship. When the old man approached the ship he made a long speech, spoke very loud, and when he had finished it, he and the young lady his daughter came on board. As soon as they were upon deck, they both jumped, to see if the deck was fast and was strong enough to bear them, then walked very lightly upon it, as if afraid that it should give way and fall in with them. The Captain carried them

them into the cabin, and they visited the gun room also; but the old gentleman never lost sight of Miss, nor would permit her to go any where without him. They made presents to the Captain and to the draftsman of new dresses of the country, and in return the Captain gave the father two axes, a gouge and firmer, and presented the young lady with a pompone, with which she seemed highly delighted. Observing some red paint in a pot, they took a brush and painted their faces. In this too our Indian beauty imitated the taste of European ladies. It has been generally supposed that our British Fair had been indebted to the French or Italian ladies of quality, for this embellishment of their complexions; but the present instance before us will shew, that nature had instructed an unpolished Indian in the same fashionable practice, without the aid of foreign artists. Our Indiana had decorated her head with feathers, now become a British fashion also. When they had satisfied their curiosity in viewing every part of the ship, and were convinced that it was not alive, nor endued with the faculties of a human being, as they first thought, and which more particularly appeared by the old gentleman's addressing it in a long speech before he came on board, they took their leaves of the Captain and officers upon deck, and returned to their canoes. The thought of the ship's being alive must be very natural to those who never saw or heard of a ship before, and therefore it is not at all surprising that the Indians supposed this to be the case of the *Resolution*. Mr. Dryden has given a very animated picture of an Indian describing to Montezuma the Spanish Squadron on their first approach to Mexico, in which this thought is illustrated with particular beauty. The Indian is represented as relating to his Emperor this strange phenomenon, and announcing the arrival of the Spanish ships on his coast as follows:

1773.
April.

" At last, as far I could cast my eyes,

" Upon the sea somewhat methought did rise,

" Like bluish mists, which still appearing more,

" Took dreadful shapes, and moved towards the shore:

" The object I could first distinctly view

" Was tall straight trees, which on the waters flew;

" Wings on their sides instead of leaves did grow,

" Which gather'd all the breath the winds could blow:

" All

1773.
April,

"All turn'd their sides, and to each other spoke,—
"I saw their words break out in fire and smoke."

Conquest of Mexico.

- Thursday 22. April 22. The Captain went in the pinnace, surveying the coast and making observations. Saw three men and two women, who expressed the same fear at seeing him as the old gentleman and his ladies: however he soon made friends with them, and presented them with two axes; in return they gave him one of their dresses. This was the last intercourse we had with the natives at this cove. On the 24th the Captain put two ganders and two geese on shore and left them to breed. On the 28th struck the tents, and brought every thing on board ready to sail.
- Thursday 29. April 29. The Captain went on shore and sowed many sorts of seeds, soon after which we hauled out of the cove and made sail: sailed about ten miles in land and then came to. Saw many lights on the mountains at night.
- Friday 30. April 30. At 10 A. M. hove up, and towed till 6 in the evening, and came to again.
- May.
Saturday 1. May 1. At 7 A. M. hove up, turned, and came to again at one, so close to the shore that we entangled our ensign-staff amongst the trees. Got some water, and found two huts uninhabited.
- Monday 3. May 3. At 11 A. M. hove up, but there being but little wind came to again. On the 4th, hove up again at noon, and came to at 3 o'clock: hauled the seine and caught a few small fish, and found a muscle the shell of which was twelve inches long and eight broad. This night was very tempestuous; thunder, lightning and rain during the whole of it.
- Wednesday 5. May 5. At 3 P. M. got under way, and came to at 7 in a fine bay near the main ocean. From the time we discovered these islands and made the land, we had not one week in the whole that could be fairly termed good weather.
- Thursday 6. May 6. Continued at anchor in the bay: caught a shark with 27 eggs in her. On the 7th hard gales of wind. Got our lower yards and top-gallant masts down. On the 9th hoisted in our boats and made ready for sea. This day shot two seals.

The

1773.
May.

*The Resolution sails from the Islands round DUSKY BAY,
bound for QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, 150 Leagues
to the Northward.*

MAY 11. Weighed and put to sea. This day killed Tuesday 11.
twelve seals. On the 15th came in sight of Cape Saturday 15.
Farewell. On the 16th hard gales of wind, with heavy rain. Sunday 16.
Turned all day and night to weather the Cape, and to enter
the Sound.

May 17. This morning the weather became very fine, Monday 17.
and the wind being right aft, we soon got sight of the western
entrance of the Sound: but all on a sudden we were taken
a-back, the clouds put on a very threatening appearance, the
sky looked black and lowering, and the face of the heavens
seemed to portend some dreadful event. We made haste to
prepare against it: lowered down our top-sails, hauled down
all the stay-sails, and clewed up the courses; and having
taken these necessary precautions, waited the approaching
storm with firmness. It was not long before we saw the
water at a distance in great motion, the waves rising to an
uncommon height, and the whole sea in one continued fer-
ment: the astronomer, from the dreadful prospect before us
and the vast swell of the ocean, judged it to be a whirlwind
coming on. Soon after we saw the sea drawn up, as it were,
into the clouds, and forming two tremendous columns of
water, resembling water-spouts of an inconceivable size:
scarce were these formed and suspended in the air, when
three others, still more formidable in their appearance, began
to gather nearer to the ship, and one so very near as to strike
us all with the greatest consternation and horror. It was now
a dead calm, the ship could not be moved, and there seemed
no visible possibility of avoiding it. It came fast towards us;
the approach was dreadful, and it was preceded by loud
peals of thunder and fiery flashes of forked lightning. We
gave up all for lost, and patiently resigned ourselves to our
fate, having no hopes but in the all-gracious dispensations of
Providence to relieve us in our great extremity. Just as this
H dreadful

1773.
May.

dreadful column advanced within twice the length of the ship, threatening to break and to overwhelm us in an instant, it pleased God, that merciful disposer of all human events, to send a sudden breeze of wind, which put the ship in motion, then wafted us briskly along, and in a few moments cleared us of all danger. The whole was a dismal scene to behold, while it lasted; to those on shore, and near the Sound, it must have been a grand spectacle: Phenomena of this extraordinary nature could not fail of inspiring that secret fearful pleasure, so beautifully described by Lucretius.

*Suave mari magno turbantibus æquore ventis,
E terra alterius magnum spectare laborem!*

Tuesday 18.

May 18. At day break saw great flashes of fire in the Sound, supposed to be of lightning, the tempest having now reached the land. Fired a gun. Saw more violent flashes of lightning at the upper end of the Sound, and heard explosions. The storm having subsided, and it falling little wind, we hoisted out our boats to tow, and towed into the Sound. Here to our great joy we discovered our long lost companion the *Adventure*, Captain Furneaux, laying at anchor, with her yards and top-masts down and all her running-rigging unreefed. Lat. 41° . S. Long. $184^{\circ} 45'$. W.

The Resolution and Adventure at Anchor in QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND.

AS soon as the *Resolution* came to, the *Adventure* sent her boat on board, and informed us of the health and condition of the ship, and gave the following intelligence of what passed since the separation of the two ships. "That at
" the time the *Adventure* parted company, she cruized for 14
" days successively, firing guns continually and burning false
" fires every night; after which time, despairing of joining
" us any more, they proceeded to Van Diemen's land (discovered in 1642) Lat. 38° . S. Long. 210° . W. There they
" lay in a commodious bay, and saw a great number of
" Indians: the water there was very brackish. They had no
" intercourse with the Indians, but when they departed from
" the

“ the island they left a cask at the watering place, and wrote
 “ upon it, *The Adventure is sailed for Charlotte Sound.* That
 “ they never expected to see us any more during the voyage,
 “ and that Captain Furneaux had intended to winter in the
 “ Sound, and to return to England in the spring by the way
 “ of Cape Horn;” and which he afterwards did upon a second
 separation.

1773.
 May.

May 19. The two ships continued at anchor in the Sound. Wednes. 19.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, and the land forming the
 harbour, called by the natives TOTARRANUE, was discovered
 and taken possession of by Capt. Cook, in his former voyage.
 His method of taking possession is thus related by himself :

“ I took a post to the highest part of the island, on Tuesday,
 “ January 30, 1770, and after fixing it firmly in the ground
 “ I hoisted upon it the union flag, and honoured this inlet
 “ with the name of QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, at the same
 “ time taking formal possession of this and the adjacent coun-
 “ try in the name and for the use of his Majesty King George
 “ the Third. We then drank a bottle of wine to her Ma-
 “ jesty's health.”

“ The land about this Sound, which is of such a height
 “ that we saw it at the distance of twenty leagues, consists
 “ wholly of high hills and deep vallies, well stored with a
 “ variety of excellent timber, fit for all purposes except
 “ masts, for which it is too hard and heavy.”

This day the two Captains went up the river in the *Resolu-
 tion's* pinnace, well armed, to look for some Indians, who had
 visited Captain Furneaux a few days before, and offered some
 human flesh to sell. It is a practice on this coast for the
 Indians to eat the bodies of their enemies killed in battle.
 This Captain Cook had discovered in his former voyage, and
 there were incontestible proofs of it: he saw several human
 bones picked of the flesh, and one of the Indians brought him
 four heads of their enemies, who had been killed and eaten,
 one of which was purchased by Mr. Banks, but with great
 reluctance on the part of the seller, it being supposed they are
 kept as trophies, like the scalps in America.

The two Captains returned without seeing any of the In-
 dians, but saw several *hippacks* or villages. They shot and
 brought on board plenty of wild fowl, some wild celery,
 scurvy-

1773.
May.

scurvy-grass, and other herbs for the ship's company. We saw a long canoe in the offing full of Indians. Hauled the seine and caught some gurnets, coal-fish, cavallas, silver and elephant fish.

Friday 21.

Sunday 23.

Monday 24.

May 21. Sent our boat to assist our companion the *Adventure* in watering, and making ready for sea. On the 23d three canoes came down and traded with fish for nails. On the 24th one of the canoes came on board, and soon after another entered the Sound, but on seeing the two ships at anchor they put back again. One of the Indians on board hailed the canoes, and called them along-side, but we could not persuade them to come on board. This canoe was thirty feet long, and had twelve men, women, and children in her. They traded tools of jasper for glass bottles, nails, and beads, and scarcely refused any thing, whether of use or curiosity: we bought of them seventy-five silver fish for two nails. Shot this day several owls.

Saturday 29.

May 29. A canoe came off with sixteen men, women, and children, to trade. As theft is natural to all the natives of these islands, they were detected presently in stealing a four-hour glass, a scraper, a fork, and a lamp full of oil; this last discovered them, the oil running down the legs of the thief from under his cloaths. In order to convince them that theft was a crime, and would not be permitted with impunity, we turned them out of the ship, and handed them into the canoe a little roughly. At this they seemed surprised and expressed some repentment, but soon after paddled away and went on board the *Adventure*, some of the seamen of which found a deep sea lead, which they had stolen from us, at the bottom of the canoe. Their canoe was thirty-two feet long, and the heads curiously carved. They offered to sell their children for one shirt each, but the Captain would not permit any one to purchase them.

June.
Tuesday 1.

June 1. This day three sailing canoes came down the river to trade: they had on board twenty-seven men and some very handsome young women. The faces of the men were marked and blackened with many streaks in a very curious manner, which denoted them to be warriors. All the prisoners they take in war they kill and eat, and when they have taken more than are required for their present subsistence,

sistence, they tie their hands and legs together, then bind them fast to a tree, and leave them till they are wanted for the table. As soon as these unfortunate captives have fallen a victim to the savage appetites of their literally blood-thirsty conquerors, and their horrid repast is over, they proceed to knock out all their teeth and draw the nails from off their fingers, then boring holes through them, they hang them to their ears and wear them as trophies of victory. We purchased of these inhuman warriors teeth and finger-nails, and fish-hooks made of men's bones. We also bought of them chissels and axes made of green jasper curiously wrought. It chills the blood with horror to reflect on the dreadful situation of those devoted natives whom the chance of war had thrown into the power of their enemies, tied to a tree, exposed to the scorching heat of the sun, to hunger and to thirst, and in daily expectation of the knife. It is rather wonderful that frequent retaliations have not in a length of time abolished and put an end to so barbarous a custom, considering the uncertainties ever attending all hostile conflicts, and the chances of being attacked by superior numbers, of being overpowered or surprised. Dr. Hawkesworth imputes this barbarous custom principally to the great want of provisions on this island, there being no sheep, or goats, or hogs, or cattle; and that hunger stimulates to this savage practice.

1773.
June.

In the evening the canoes departed, but left some of their cannibals on board the ship: we made beds for them in the hog-stye, with which they were much delighted, rose in the morning, and breakfasted on the heads and guts of wild fowl, raw and unwashed. They took great pleasure in pulling and hauling, and doing any thing they saw done by the seamen.

June 2. The Captain put on shore two goats and left them to breed. Wednesd. 2.

June 3. Our largest cutter went nine miles up a river, to bring on board some hay, which we had made some days before; but on her passage was chased by a double war canoe, which carried sixty-six Indians. The cutter being unarmed, was obliged to put about and return to the ship. Being well armed and manned she set out again in pursuit of her pursuers; but the war canoe observing her motions, had sheered off and was out of sight. In the evening two Indians fought

Thursday 3.

1773.
June

on shore, and one killed the other, which was no sooner done but the deceased was dragged to a fire and broiled for supper. Turned a boar and sow loose upon the island, and left them to breed.

Friday 4.

June 4. This being THE KING'S BIRTH-DAY, all the officers of the *Adventure* dined on board our ship to celebrate the day. At 8 in the morning a double war canoe came down; at this time we had ten or twelve Indians on board: As soon as they saw the war canoe they ran up and down the ship like distracted people, not knowing which way to escape. This is not much to be wondered at, considering the fate they were reserved for in case they had been taken. When the war canoe approached the ship, the Indians on board put themselves in the best posture of defence they could with our gig-staffs and their own patoo-pattoos, as if determined to sell their lives dear. When the canoe was alongside, two of the chiefs, cloathed in the skins of wild beasts, rose up and made a very long harangue. During this speech our Indians were very attentive, and as soon as the warriors prepared to come on board the ship, they slipped over the other side, got safe on shore, and ran up the mountains with all the speed they could; by this stratagem and their own activity, thus preserving their bones from being picked by their hungry and voracious adversaries.

The two chiefs came on board the *Resolution*, and the Captain presented them with knives, axes, and chisels, with which they were exceedingly pleased. They were armed with spears 36 or 37 feet long. The canoe was very neatly carved, and made a warlike appearance; it was full of Indians, one of which was bailing the canoe with a man's skull. A little time after we saw five more war canoes cruizing at a distance. They all landed on an island. Captain Cook went on shore, and joined them, and they behaved in a very friendly manner, attempting no acts of hostility.

Sunday 6.

June 6. This day both ships hove up, and turned through COOK'S STRAITS. These straits were discovered by our Captain in his former voyage, and named after himself.

The

1773.
June.*The Resolution and Adventure pass COOK'S STRAITS.*

JUNE 9. Exercised great guns and small arms. On the 12th spoke our companion. On the 13th we carried away our foretop-gallant yard. On the 15th we were in latitude 47° . S. longitude 180° . E. On the 16th hard gales of wind. Got down top-gallant yards and handed the topails.

June 23. Opened two casks of experimental beer, which proved very fine. On the 24th hard gales of wind, and continued till the 29th, when we got down top-gallant yards, handed the topails, and lay to under the foresail and mizen stay-sail. On the 30th spoke our companion. Longitude $199^{\circ} 6'$. E.

July 8. Carried away a studding-sail-boom-yard. On the 17th the ship was in latitude 37° . S. longitude 224° . E. On the 26th spoke our companion, who informed us their cook was dead, and that they had 20 men sick and incapable of doing any kind of duty. On the 31st our companion made a signal for seeing land, but it proved to be a cloud.

The two Ships cross the Tropic of CAPRICORN.

AUGUST 1. The ship was in Lat. $25^{\circ} 11'$. S. Long. $226^{\circ} 57'$. E. The course W. for Otaheite.

August 2. Crossed the Tropic. On the 5th spoke our companion, who informed us that their sick were better. Lat. this day by observation $26^{\circ} 40'$. S.

August 8. Made a signal to our companion to speak to her. Ordered her to lay to all night, as there was danger of falling in with the land in the dark, and running on shore. On the 10th spoke our consort, who told us they had no more than working men in each watch, all the rest were very bad with the scurvy.

The

1773.
August.

The Resolution discovers Two Islands.

Wednes. 11. **A**UGUST 11. This morning discovered an island, the land of which appeared very low, and before night discovered another, neither of which were ever observed by any mariners before. As it was very uncertain whether we could procure good water at either of these islands, we continued on our voyage, and did not come to an anchor. Lat. 17° . Long. $218^{\circ} 30'$. E.

Thursday 12. August 12. At day break made all the sail we could, which was hardly completed, before we found ourselves near a reef of rocks, and had but just time to haul our wind and clear ourselves from them. Made a signal of danger to our companion, who in consequence hauled her wind in time.

The Resolution discovers another Island.

WHEN day light came on and it was clear, we saw a small island encompassed with rocks, of which there were many reefs: the land was low, and there was a canoe near the shore full of Indians, who took no notice of the ship. This was also a new discovery. As night came on our cutter went two leagues a-head with a light in her, to give timely notice of danger.

Friday 13. August 13. Saw an island on the weather bow. Ran under it with an easy sail all night.

Saturday 14. August 14. Sailed by Osnaburgh Island, and towards the evening saw the island of Otaheite. Osnaburgh island lies in Lat. $17^{\circ} 51'$. S. Long. $147^{\circ} 30'$. E. Variation of the compass $7^{\circ} 10'$. E. It was discovered by Capt. Wallis, on the 18th of June, 1767, and named by him in honor of Prince Frederick, Bishop of Osnaburgh.

The

1773.
August.

The Resolution and Adventure arrive at the Island of Otaheite, discovered also by Capt. Wallis, and named King George the Third's Island, in Honor of his Majesty.

AUGUST 16. On the appearance of the ships at day-break, above 200 canoes came off to welcome us to the island, and the natives in them took a great deal of pains to persuade us to come on shore; but when they found their invitations ineffectual, they returned and brought us off cocoa nuts, plantains, bananas, bread fruit, yams, apples, and chesnuts. It proved a dead calm as we were turning in upon the island, and the current set us upon a reef of rocks: here we laid beating some time: hoisted out all our boats and got out our warping machine, but the tow-line breaking we lost our machine, which obliging us to cut our cable, we lost our anchor also. Our companion let go two anchors to keep her off the reef and lost them both. These were great and heavy losses to ships bound out on such distant voyages as our's, and exposed to such a variety of climates and lands unknown, the discovery of which was the object of our destination.

The two Ships come to an Anchor at Otaheite.

AUGUST 17. Came to an anchor in a small bay about three quarters of a mile from the shore, when several natives came off to trade. Tuesday 17.

August 18. This day two Otaheite Indians came on board. Wednes. 18.
The Captain entertained them very genteelly in his cabin, but they could not refrain from that epidemical vice amongst them, theft: they stole a case knife out of the cabin, and a silver table spoon. Perhaps a dexterity in thieving may be a part of their education from their birth, and

K

may

1773.
August.

may be considered only as a crime when they are detected, as was formerly the prevailing custom amongst the Spartans. To whatever cause it is owing, this natural propensity to stealing has been observed by all our circumnavigators to be universal in these islands, and, what is more extraordinary, in the kingdom of CHINA, a nation enlightened by frequent intercourse with Europeans, persons of condition were found to be notorious thieves, and to be guilty of the meanest frauds beyond the skill or conception of our southern islanders. The two Indian guests of the Captain having committed their theft, went secretly upon deck, and slipping into their canoe, put off, as did also the rest of the canoes about the ship. The Captain, accustomed to their national failing, no sooner missed his friends than he missed his knife and spoon, and being enraged at their ungenerous treatment, after entertaining them in his own cabin, he fired three great shot amongst them as they paddled towards the shore. The sudden explosion of the cannon so terrified them, that in an instant they were all overboard and in the water, which was covered with empty canoes and black heads—a most diverting sight to the spectators upon deck; but as the Captain saw that was not the method for him to recover his knife and spoon, he took the pinnace and the two cutters well manned and armed, and rowed after his guests; but they made the shore before he could come up with them. He attempted to land in pursuit of them, but they saluted the pinnace and cutters with such repeated showers of stones, that the Captain thought it most prudent to retreat, being unwilling to fire upon them, except in case of necessity; however, to punish them, he brought away two of their double canoes. Upon his attempting to land, we could observe the inhabitants on shore quitting their houses, and going up the country into the woods, probably having taken alarm from the firing the three great shot.

Thursday 19.

August 19. The Indians to whom the two double canoes belonged came on board to solicit the Captain to let them have them again, and he returned them, but upon condition of their supplying him with a number of hogs for the ship's company, which they consented to.

August

August 20. The Captain went on shore to claim his hogs, according to the cartel settled between them for the ransom of the canoes, but they told him he could not have them at that time, as the King was up in the country, and they dared not part with them till he came home; but on his return the hogs should be delivered according to the stipulated articles of agreement. 1773.
August.
Friday 20.

August 24. Hove up one anchor, and hove the other cable short in order to proceed to Port Royal Bay, or, as it is called by the natives, *Mattavy*. Port Royal harbour lies in Lat. $17^{\circ} 30' S.$ Long. $150^{\circ} W.$ Tuesday 24.

August 25. Some of our seamen being on shore, singing and dancing, in the true spirit of British tars, Wednes. 25.

“ Light heart and a thin pair of breeches

“ Will carry us *round* the world, boys,

observed a man, far different in his looks, manner, and complexion, from the rest of the company of Indians; one of the sailors challenged him for a Frenchman, and spoke French to him: Upon this, finding himself discovered, he took to his heels and ran away as fast as he could. The Indians then acknowledged he was a Frenchman, and had been set on shore by a French ship, which had hung several of their seamen; that the Captain had landed, and his name was, as they pronounced it, *Opapy*: most probably it was Monsieur Bougainville in the *Etoile*. They shewed several rugs, and blankets, and other things they had procured in barter of the French ship, so that there was no doubt of an European vessel having visited the island.

This day the King came home. He was a very handsome young man of about 18 or 20 years of age. The people of this island are in general very comely, the women especially, who are many of them great beauties.

August 26. The King sent word on board that if the Captains would put on their best cloaths and come on shore, he would receive them, otherwise he would not see them; so both Captains dressed themselves in their uniforms, and waited upon him in state. He received them very courteously, and presented them with two large hogs sufficient to serve the whole ship's company, and they in return presented him with two hatchets and a saw. Thursday 26.

August

1773.
August.
Friday 27.
L. 17° 30' S.
Lo. 150° W.
- August 27. Hove up and left our cutter behind for more hogs, the King having promised the Captain to confirm the cartel for the canoes. At 5, P. M. came to in *Mattavy* Bay, opposite to *York* island. Unbent our sails, and assisted our companion in turning into the bay.
- Saturday 28. August 28. Put on shore two tents and three markees: pitched them, and posted a serjeant's guard of 12 marines to protect them. The sails were sent on shore to be repaired. The *Adventure* also sent her sick on shore.
- September.
Wednes. 1.
- September 1. We struck our tents and markees, and made ready to proceed to *Huaheine*. The King and Queen of this part of the island came on board the ship for the first time; he is called *Odu* or *Otu*. At 5, P. M. hove up and made sail, course N. W. Took a young *Otaheitan* on board, who expressed a desire of accompanying us to England, but we returned afterwards and made a second visit to this island.
- Friday 3.
- September 3. We turned into a bay at the neighbouring island *Huaheine*, and the *Adventure* turning in with us, missed stays and ran ashore on a bank of coral; but the weather being fine, and having assistance from the *Resolution*, she was soon got off without receiving any material damage. The channel here was very narrow, guarded by reefs of rocks on both sides. The inhabitants gathered together in great numbers on the hills and shore to see us come in; very few canoes came off, but what did brought us 17 hogs, some cocks and hens, and dogs.
- Saturday 4.
- September 4. Bought of the Indians in course of traffick 86 hogs, and the next day 100. Between 8 and 9 in the evening an officer discovered a native coming privately on board upon the trunk of an old tree: he was getting up the stern ladder, but as soon as he found himself observed he jumped into the water. Being closely pursued, he was taken prisoner, but not without some difficulty, on account of his dexterity in diving. He was brought on board and put in irons, with which he seemed wonderfully pleased, thinking they were given to him as a present.
- Sunday 5.
- September 5. This day bought 120 hogs, and set the prisoner at liberty, who walked about the deck till he found an opportunity of stealing a pig, and then made the best of his way on shore.
- Monday 6.
- September 6. This day bought 120 hogs, and set the prisoner at liberty, who walked about the deck till he found an opportunity of stealing a pig, and then made the best of his way on shore.

This

This day as Doctor Spearman was walking upon the island, he met a stout Indian (they are for the most part about five feet ten inches high, and some of them six feet three) who attacked him, stripped him of all his cloaths, and took his sword from him and beat him with it. Luckily for the Doctor the Indian was ignorant how to draw it, or that it would draw, or probably he had lost his life. Having satisfied himself with drubbing the Doctor heartily (a sea term, well understood in the navy since Sir Edward Hawke's gallant defeat of a French Squadron in the war before the last, and particularly as explained to the late King of glorious memory, at the instance of Lord Chesterfield, by the late Duke of Bedford) the Indian having, as I said, drubbed the Doctor heartily, and that without any provocation given, walked off very composedly, leaving him in his birth-day suit, to the first that found him. Captain Cook, upon being informed of this adventure, detached a party of marines and Indians in pursuit of the offender, and at night the Indians returned with half the Doctor's fatten waistcoat, one shoe-buckle, and his sword.

1773.
September.

This morning the King and his Queen came on board the *Resolution*. On their leaving land, their daughters, who were on shore looking on, swooned away, thinking in all probability their parents would be carried away in the ship and they should never see them more.

September 7. At 8 A. M. sailed for ULIA TEA, course W. Tuesday 7. but as we were coming out of Huaheine harbour, the King sent off to let us know that four of his people were on board the two ships. We searched the *Resolution*, and found one of them: made a signal for the *Adventure* to heave to, and sent our boat on board: found another Indian, who being brought on board the *Resolution*, told Captain Cook he would not go on shore, but said he was determined to accompany us to England: the Captain favored his desires, and sent him back again on board the *Adventure*. This was Omiah, who has been in England ever since July 13, 1774, when he arrived in the *Adventure*.

September 8. Came to at Uliatea. Here we lay in sight Wednesday 8. of Otaha and BOLA BOLA, the terror of all the adjacent islands: for if the inhabitants of Bola Bola are in want of
L pro-

1773.
September.

provisions or any other necessaries, from any of the islands, they are permitted to take them without interruption, the natives retiring at a distance the whole time they are marauding and plundering. This information we had from the natives of Huaheine. ULIATEA, HUAHEINE, OTAHA, and BOLA BOLA, lie at a distance of between one and two days sail from Otaheite, and were first discovered by Captain Cook in his former voyage. To the King of Huaheine he gave a small plate of pewter, on which was stamped this inscription: "His Britannic Majesty's ship Endeavour, Lieutenant Cook, commander, 16th July, 1769. Huaheine;" thinking that to be as lasting a testimony as could be given of his having first discovered this island.

The island of Huaheine lies in Lat. $16^{\circ} 43'$ S. Long. $150^{\circ} 52'$ W. distant from Otaheite about 31 leagues in the direction of N. 58 W. and is about seven leagues in compass. The harbour called by the natives Owalle lies on the west side. The inhabitants are of a larger stature than those of Otaheite, and the women more fair, some few individuals excepted. The men many of them are six feet three or four inches high. The ladies of Otaheite were *Brunettes*.

ULIATEA lies S. W. by W. distant about seven or eight leagues from Huaheine. Within a reef which lies before the island is a good harbour of 22 fathom water. This island had been conquered by the inhabitants of BOLA BOLA, of whom the natives expressed much fear, and probably might be the reason the men of Bola Bola were so terrible to the adjacent islands. Captain Cook, in his former voyage, hoisted an English jack upon this island, and took possession of this and the three neighbouring islands, Huaheine, Otaha, and Bola Bola, which were all in sight, in the name of his Britannic Majesty. There is another small woody island to the south east, called OATARA. As soon as the ship came to an anchor, several canoes and catamarans came off and brought us hogs, poultry and fruit.

Saturday 11.

September 11. The King came on board and punished a native for stealing a shirt.

Sunday 12.

September 12. The Captain went on shore to a grand HEIVA, or dance at the King's palace, at which the principal performers were the King's two daughters and his son. Our drum, fife, and bagpipes attended at this ball.

Captain

Captain Cook, on his discovery of these islands, of which there are six, Uliatea, Otaha, Bola Bola, Huaheine, Tubai, and Maurua, gave them one general name of the SOCIETY ISLANDS, by which they are now distinguished in all charts. They are all situated between the latitude of $16^{\circ} 10'$ and $16^{\circ} 55'$ S. and between the longitude of $150^{\circ} 57'$ and 152° W. from the meridian of Greenwich. Uliatea and Otaha lie within about two miles of each other, and are both enclosed within one reef of coral rocks, so that there is no passage for shipping between them. Bola Bola, the terror of all these islands, lies N. W. by W. from Otaha, and distant about four leagues.

1773.
September.

September 13. Punished a native two dozen lashes at the gangway for theft, and after he was cast off flogged him till he jumped overboard. Purchased a bull fish and a porcupine fish. On the 14th punished another native severely for stealing a shirt. The King came on board to invite the Captain to a second ball. Manned and armed our launch, and sent her to Otaha a trading.

Monday 13.

Tuesday 14.

September 15. The two Captains went on shore on a visit to the King, but his Majesty was not at his palace, neither could they see any thing of any of the natives; which made them think something particular must have happened to occasion this sudden disappearance of the inhabitants, so they returned to the pinnacle with an intent to land in some other place. As they were rowing along shore an old woman came down the island, and waded into the sea to meet the boat: she seemed in great affliction and wept much, crying out every moment in great agony, *Matta, Matta*, which in the Indian language signifies *murder*.

Wednes. 15.

As soon as the old lady was a little pacified, she told the Commodore, that two of the seamen belonging to the *Adventure* had shot two of her sons: that one was dead and the other near expiring; and that all the natives had fled lest they should share the same fate. This accounted for the absence of the King and his court.

September 16. This morning the launch returned from her traffick at the island of Otaha, laden with cocoa nuts, plantains, and a turtle. One night while they were there, some of the natives stole the trade bag, which so enraged the Lieu-

Thursday 16.

Lieu-

1773.
September.

Lieutenant that he sent word to the King, that if he did not do his utmost to recover the bag and its contents, he would set fire to all the houses upon the island, with other threats of like import. His Majesty immediately published a proclamation to his subjects, who paid very little regard to it, (*perhaps thinking it illegal*) for the bag was never returned nor any part of its contents: however, to secure themselves from the Lieutenant's menaces, they took the precaution of retiring up the mountains. When they were all gone, his Majesty moved after them in royal dignity, with a pig upon each shoulder; but being observed by the Lieutenant, he fired two musquets at him, upon which his Majesty, unaccustomed to such whistling ambassadors, dropped both his pigs and made the best of his way after his subjects to the mountains.

This morning the young Indian that we brought from the island of Huaheine, who at his own request was to have accompanied us to England, being enamoured of a young girl on shore, deserted the ship and went up the country in pursuit of his flame.

Omnia vincit amor.

Friday 17.

September 17. This day the King of Uliatea and all his family in the royal canoe, came on board the *Resolution* to take leave of the Commodore, and to wish him a good voyage, soon after which ceremony we made sail. Course W. S. W.

The Ships discover Two New Islands.

Monday 20.
Tuesday 21.
Wednesday 22.

SEPTEMBER 20. Caught a dolphin that weighed 35lb. On the 21st caught three large sharks. On the 22d had a great deal of lightning, thunder and rain. Got up our electrical chain to secure the masts against the lightning. On the 23d, Lat. 19°. 8'. S. Long. 201°. 53'. E. course to S. W. the man at the mast head saw land. At 2, P. M. we were abreast of the land, which proved to be two small islands, never discovered before: they appeared to be low, covered with trees, shrubs, and a fine sandy beach all around. We could not distinguish any inhabitants with our glasses, so did not stop.

October

October 1. The man at the mast head saw the land of MIDDLEBURG: made a signal to the *Adventure*. Laid off and on all night. Split the mizen topfail.

1773.
October.
Friday 1.

The two Ships arrive at MIDDLEBURG.

OCTOBER 2. Having approached the island, we sailed Saturday 2^d half round it to find a convenient place to anchor at. We could distinguish the natives running from all parts to meet the ship. Before we came to an anchor several canoes came off, and the natives came on board without expressing the least signs of fear. They carried green boughs in their hands, which they presented to us as tokens of friendship. The Commodore made them many presents, all which they put to the crowns of their heads as they received them, and before they laid them out of their hands or put them into their canoes. The reason of this custom and ceremony we never could rightly make out: no more could we account for another particular amongst them; not one of all the Indians that came on board had a little finger on either of their hands. They are of a dark complexion, paint their faces, and are in general very much *tattooed*. There has not been a ship at this island since it was first discovered in the year 1643, by Abel Jansen Tasman. It lies in latitude $21^{\circ} 20' S.$ and longitude $176^{\circ} 56' E.$

The island of Middleburg is not extensive but very pleasant. There are very few hills in it, and to them there is an easy gradual ascent. From the water's edge upwards, about a quarter of a mile, the country is arched with beautiful trees and shrubs, and all above is spread out in fine and open lawns. The face of the island is almost one entire level, to which the white sandy beach, distinguishable from every part of it, is no small additional ornament. The canoes brought us on board plantains, cocoa-nuts, shaddocks, and sugar-canes.

L. $21^{\circ} 20' S.$
Lo. $176^{\circ} 56' E$

M

The

1773.
October.*The two Ships anchor at the Island of AMSTERDAM.*

Sunday 3.

OCTOBER 3. Sailed this morning, course S. W. for the island of Amsterdam, which lies about two leagues from Middleburg, and was discovered by Tasman at the same time. Came to an anchor in an open bay.

The natives came off to trade; they brought hogs, fish, cocoa nuts, plantains, yams, bananas, turtle-shell, matts, cloth, baskets, combs, sponge and fish-hooks; bows and arrows, and other weapons: in exchange we gave them pieces of check, rags, scarlet cloth, iron hoops, pieces of glass bottles, and nails. The natives differed very little from the inhabitants of Middleburg. They at first behaved with great civility, but on

Tuesday 5.

October 5. When our pinnace went on shore to trade, the natives assembled and offered to take her away by force, and attacked the boats crew; upon this they fired, killed one woman, and wounded a man with the boat-hook. The pinnace returned on board and acquainted the Commodore with these proceedings, who immediately landed all the marines, and posted them as a guard upon the boats.

Wednes. 6.

October 6. The marines were landed again, and drawn up near the boats, notwithstanding which, the natives contrived to steal a jacket out of the pinnace; they also attempted to seize the bayonets from the marines, and behaved in a very resolute and daring manner. This obliged the marines to fire upon them, and many of them were killed and wounded.

Some of the natives on board stole the ship's log-book and six others, out of the master's cabin. They were not missed till the thief was got into his canoe, and had put off from the ship: Our pinnace pursued him, and as soon as it came alongside of the canoe, the Indian jumped over board into the sea; he dived like a fish, and came up again at a considerable distance from the pinnace; but one of the seamen took the boat-hook, hooked him by the belly, and tore out all his entrails, then left him and brought the missing books on board. This is another of those instances which the editor would gladly have suppressed as doing no honor to the humanity of his countrymen, but the notoriety of the fact may possibly prevent its being carried into example for the future.

October

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

51

October 7. As we could find no water on this Island, as noticed by Tasman, we left it and to-day made sail. Left a stream-anchor behind, the cable being cut through with the rocks. On the 8th made a small island discovered by Tasman, and called by him PYLLSTART. Course S. S. W. and S. by W. steering for New Zealand. On the 9th caught a shark; on the 11th another; and on the 13th we were in Lat. $25^{\circ} 20' S.$ And on the 15th Lat. $30^{\circ} 15' S.$

1773.
October.
Thursday 7.
Friday 8.
Saturday 9.
Monday 11.
Wednes. 13.

October 16. Spoke our companion the *Adventure*. On the 18th Lat. $33^{\circ} 47' S.$ On the 19th hard showers of rain, uncommonly dark night. Fired several guns to keep our companion in company. Lat. $35^{\circ} 59' S.$

The two Ships arrive at NEW ZEALAND.

OCTOBER 21. Made the north part of New Zealand. Saw several fires on the mountains, but no natives. On the 22d heavy squalls. At 10, A. M. three canoes came off and came alongside. Two were fishing canoes and one a war canoe curiously carved from head to stern, the head projecting out three feet. The chief who sat in her came on board, dressed in cloaths apparently new: In his hand he bore a sort of halbert, and a plume of beautiful feathers nodded o'er his head. His face was painted of different colours, and on the whole he made a very martial appearance. The Commodore received him on the quarter-deck, and many apparent civilities passed between them. The Commodore made him a present of two boars, two fows, four cocks and four hens, some seeds to sow, and some yams, all which seemed to please him much; and in return he gave his halbert, thinking probably it was the greatest present he could make a military man. After a short stay on board, he took his leave and went on shore. Soon after it began to blow, and blew so hard that we carried away the fore-top-gallant mast, fore-top mast, back-stay, and split the mizen top-sail and fore-top-stay-sail. Heavy squalls of rain at times, and the night very dark. Our companion the *Adventure* was blown off the land to sea, and we never joined her afterwards.

October

1773.
October.

- October 23. Hard gales and frequent showers: Could see nothing of our companion all this day. In the evening made Cape Palliser, which lies in Lat. $41^{\circ} 34' S.$ Long. $183^{\circ} 58' W.$ so called by Captain Cook in his former voyage, in honor of Sir Hugh Palliser. It is the cape on the southernmost point of the island, called by the natives EAHEI-NOMAUWE, between which and part of the island, called TAVAI POANAMMOO, is the opening or inlet into the Strait, discovered by Captain Cook in his former voyage, and which was named after him, COOK'S STRAIT IN NEW ZEALAND.
- Saturday 23. $L. 41^{\circ} 34' S.$
 $Lo. 183^{\circ} 58' W.$
- Sunday 24. On the 24th saw our companion the *Adventure* running in for the land under her forefail. In the evening the weather
- Monday 25. became more moderate, and at four the next morning, Lat. $41^{\circ} 12' S.$ we got up top-gallant yards and made sail, in hopes of getting into COOK'S STRAIT; but to our great disappointment it began to blow hard again, and at 8, P. M. we were obliged to get down our top-gallant yards again; at 9 to close reef our topsails, and the gale still increasing, to hand them, and at half past 10 handed our courses and laid to under our bare poles, the sea making a free passage over us every minute; it overset a large arm chest upon the quarter deck, by which we lost many firelocks and bayonets, and it split the mizen all to pieces. On the 26th, latitude $42^{\circ} 17' S.$ the storm abated and we saw our companion, but
- Tuesday 26.
- Wednes. 27. before night lost sight of her again. On the 27th it blew hard again, and blowed us off the land to sea. Saw nothing of our companion the *Adventure* all this day. Lat. $41^{\circ} 11' S.$ On
- Thursday 28. the 28th it continued to blow very hard. We discovered our companion under her courses a long way astern of us. Lat. $42^{\circ} 14' S.$
- Friday 29. October 29. Lat. $41^{\circ} 45' S.$ Made Cape Palliser again, and the weather being now more moderate and the wind in our favor, we conceived hopes of getting round Cape Palliser into the Strait, so made all the sail we could and ran up abreast of the Cape, getting ready to haul upon a wind for the Strait; but in less than 20 minutes it began to blow again, and we were under a necessity of reducing all our crouding-
- Saturday 30. fail to the fore and main courses. On the 30th, Lat. $42^{\circ} 14' S.$ at day-light found ourselves blown out to sea several leagues, and our companion blown out of sight. Continued all day under

under our courses and fore-top-stay-sail, which we split. The Commodore now finding all his attempts to enter the Straits ineffectual, determined to run to some leeward harbour; so we bore away, and about four in the afternoon we came close under some very high mountains covered with snow, and let go our anchor in a bay with 12 fathom of water and very smooth. Our companion being absent, the Commodore could not be easy in staying here, lest it might occasion a separation for the whole of the voyage, so we put to sea again to look out for her. It blew exceeding hard all night. Next morning, the 31st, seeing nothing of our companion, we tacked and stood in for the bay again, Lat. $42^{\circ} 18' S$. 1773.
October.

November 1. Lat. $41^{\circ} 52'$. This morning the gale ended with a shift of wind, so much in our favor that we made all the sail we could, and soon entered the Strait, not without some pleasing expectations of reaching the Sound; but these hopes proved vain, for the wind suddenly springing up ahead, and it blowing hard, we were turning up the Strait all night without gaining any thing to windward. On the next morning, the 2d, the gale increased so violently that we were obliged to get down top-gallant yards. We began now seriously to think we should never reach the Sound, and there being little prospect of any settled weather, we bore away before the wind and came to an anchor in a bay in the Strait. Some canoes came off and brought us some dried craw-fish. The canoes were broader than any we had seen, and the natives were remarkably ugly. They had human teeth and nails to sell for earrings. In the afternoon, the wind coming more in our favor, we hove up and came to just without the Sound. Sunday 31.
November.
Monday 1.
Tuesday 2.

The Resolution having parted Company with the Adventure in a Gale of Wind, anchors in QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND.

NOVEMBER 3. This morning at three o'clock hove up, but the wind dying away and it falling calm, we came to again. In the afternoon, a breeze springing up, we sailed into Queen Charlotte's Sound and moored ship. Wednes. 3.

N

The

1773.
November.

The Commodore went on shore to visit the gardens he had made in the month of May, when we were last here, and found them in a very flourishing condition, and abounding with cabbages, lettices, onions, radishes and many other greens. Several natives came on board to trade.

Thursday 4.

November 4. This day erected three tents on shore, one of them for the astronomer. On the 5th got our copper oven on shore to bake our bread over again.

Friday 5.

Sunday 7.

November 7. The natives stole six casks from the watering place. The last time we lay in this Sound (the middle of May) we put two sheep on shore to graze; but in a few days they were both found dead and laying close by each other. We now put on shore a male and female goat, which we brought from England. In the course of the week the male goat was so disordered that he came up to the tents in a furious manner, tore up several of the pegs by which they were fastened to the ground, and soon afterwards ran into the sea up to his horns; then retired to the shore and ran along the beach as if he was mad, and the female followed him; she returned, but the male goat we never saw any more. As it was supposed the apparent frenzy in the he goat was the effect of some improper fodder or herbage he had eaten, the female was immediately sent on board ship, to prevent her being affected in like manner.

Sunday 14.

November 14. The Indians stole a great coat and a bag of cloaths from the tent, but the Commodore ordering a close pursuit, they were retaken, not without the addition of many colonies of animals, that had settled in them during the interval they were in possession of the Indians. The want of combs is a great public detriment to the natives in most parts of India; for when they have been presented with a comb by an European, they instantly applied it to its proper use, and never ceased till they had eradicated every clan of these filthy inhabitants about them; this shews they were equally as detestable to them as Europeans, and they must have felt the miserable effect to their health and constitutions which Europeans feel, who are too negligent in their persons.

Thursday 18.

November 18. We now began to give up all hopes of seeing our companion the *Adventure* any more; nor were we without dismal apprehensions that she had foundered at sea,

or had been dashed against the coast, in that violent gale in which we had parted from her. On the 19th the natives came off to sell human bones and flesh. On the 21st bent our sails. On the 22d struck the tents. The Commodore put on shore, on an island, some boars and sows, cocks and hens, and left them to breed.

1773.
November:

Friday 19.

Sunday 21.

Monday 22.

A Party from the Resolution land and discover a Company of Natives feasting upon the Body of a murdered Indian.

NOVEMBER 23. Some gentlemen rowing about the shore for pleasure, pulled in at a cove and sent a boy up the land to see if he could find any greens: the boy returned soon after in a great fright, and told the Lieutenant he had seen a number of Indians feasting upon a body, and that he could distinguish the head and some of the entrails under a canoe. On this intelligence, the gentlemen landed and made up to the place described by the boy; where they beheld, with great horror, a company of the natives regaling themselves over the mangled body of a murdered Indian. On their approach some of them got up, and one of them presented the Lieutenant with a piece of liver and lights upon a spear, and seemed rather affronted at his declining to eat it. The Lieutenant bought the head of the Indian and brought it on board. The unhappy man to whom it belonged had been killed but a very little time, for the animal inhabitants of the hair were running about alive. The skin was torn from the forehead; there appeared many bruises on the face, the eyes were black and blue. There were two holes in the crown, and the skull appeared to have been cut off in the following manner:—They began to cut under one ear, and so continued the cut round the poll of the neck to the other ear, and from thence through the mouth to where the cut began, so that the chin and lower lip were severed off. The tongue, teeth and jaw-bones were taken out. In the evening some Indians came on board the ship, and seeing the

Tuesday 23.

1773.
November.

the head, expressed great satisfaction, and begged of the Lieutenant to give them part of it to eat: The Lieutenant complied with their request and cut them off some of the flesh, which they broiled, having first dipped it in some stinking grease, and then eat it greedily, in the presence of all on board. They afterwards licked their fingers and smacked their lips, as expressing how luscious a morsel they had made. The head was afterwards put in spirits. In the night we had reason to think the Indians were murdering more of their captives, of which they said they had taken twenty, for we heard at times hideous shrieks and cries, which ended at last in low hollow groans.

Wednes. 24.

November 24. The Commodore having left orders and instructions for our companion the *Adventure*, tied up in a bottle, under a tree in the garden, in case she should arrive here after our departure, we proceeded to unmoor ship, and

Thursday 25.

next morning at three o'clock we made sail. Our intention was to sail through the Straits in order to look for the *Adventure*, but the wind shifting, we were obliged to come to again, and weighing again in the evening we fired guns all the way through the Straits, that in case the *Adventure* was at anchor in any part of COOK'S STRAITS, she might hear and answer us.

Friday 26.

November 26. This morning saw a very large smoke astern of the ship. We now began to conceive hopes that this smoke might arise from a fire made by the officers and men of the *Adventure*, as a signal to us, so we put the ship about again and made towards the smoke. The Commodore was of opinion that the *Adventure* was cast away, and the ship being wrecked, no answer could be given to his signals: The Lieutenants thought the ship might be safe; that the signals were not answered, as the *Adventure's* guns might have been thrown overboard in the violence of the storm, and that it would be right to wait a little, in hopes that a boat might put off with part of the ship's company. But while we were disputing and reasoning on the fate of our companion, and in an anxious hope of seeing our countrymen once more, we drew so nigh to the land as plainly to distinguish that the smoke was made by a number of natives, who were regaling themselves on shore. This was a great disappointment and
visibly

visibly affected the spirits of every man on board. We now began to despair of ever seeing them again, and concluded one and all that the *Adventure* and her crew were buried in the ocean.

1773.
November.

November 27. Lat. $43^{\circ} 28'$ S. Hard gales of wind. Saturday 27.
Carried away the main-top-gallant yard and fore-top-studding-sail yard: split the main-top sail, main-top-gallant sail and studding-sail. The 28th a dead calm. This day saw a Sunday 28.
seal. On the 30th strong gales: split the fore-sail and sprit-Tuesday 30.
sail: saw several seals, albitrosses and penguins.

December 2. Lat. $48^{\circ} 24'$ S. Having bid adieu to the December.
country of the man-eaters, and having given up all hopes of Thursday 2.
recovering our companion again, we steered away S. E. by S. L. $48^{\circ} 24'$ S.
in the farther pursuit of our instructions, and with intention to penetrate as near to the South Pole as possible. On the 16th of January last we crossed the Antarctic Circle, and proceeded as far as Lat. $66^{\circ} 36'$ S. but could penetrate no farther on account of the great quantities of ice we met with; so we were obliged to tack and haul away to the northward.

*The Resolution endeavours to penetrate to the South Pole
a Second Time.*

DECEMBER 5. This day the ship was directly under- Sunday 5.
neath the city of London.

December 13. From the 5th to the 13th variable weather: Monday 13.
On the 7th saw a whale, and on the 8th it began to blow hard till this day, when we arrived in Lat. $57^{\circ} 20'$ S. Long. 184° L. $57^{\circ} 20'$ S.
E. Hitherto we have seen no ice, but last season we met Lo. 184° E.
with ice in Lat. $50^{\circ} 30'$.

December 14. Hard showers of hail, snow, and sleet. Tuesday 14.
Saw the first island of ice, and towards night was brought up by a thick field of ice; so hauled our wind and stood to the south east.

December 15. This day we were stopped again by the ice and were obliged to steer to the northward. We were now Wednesday 15.
in an extreme dangerous situation, the ship being encompassed L. $66^{\circ} 4'$ S.
with innumerable islands of ice. An officer was stationed on
the

1773.
December.

the fore-castle, to *conn* the ship, and clear us of the ice: A work of great difficulty, and performed with great dexterity and success. He was obliged to bear up and away continually till the ship was out of the ice. Lat. $66^{\circ} 4' S$.

Thursday 16. December 16. Hoisted out the boats and brought ice on board to water the ship. On the 18th Lat. $64^{\circ} 30' S$. Long. $207^{\circ} E$.

The Resolution crosses the Antarctic Circle.

Sunday 19. DECEMBER 19. The ship was in Lat. $64^{\circ} 56' S$. Long. $209^{\circ} E$. On the 20th hard gales of wind. At 6, P. M. CROSSED THE ANTARTIC CIRCLE. Sun the whole day.

Tuesday 21. December 21. Hazy and thick weather. Narrowly escaped running upon an island of ice. Finding it dangerous to stand on and continue our course, we brought the ship on the other tack and stood to the W. N. W. till the weather cleared. Then we steered to the Eastward. Saw a whale. Shot several Antartic birds. Lat. $66^{\circ} 52' S$. On the 22d,

Wednes. 22. Lat. $67^{\circ} 29' 12'' S$. Course E. by S.

Saturday 25. December 25, CHRISTMAS DAY. This morning set in very fine, and continued calm and moderate weather the whole day. We distinguished more islands of ice lying together than we had ever seen before. Lat. $66^{\circ} 14' S$. On the 27th, hoisted out the boats again for more ice to water the ship.

1774.
January.
Friday 14. January 14, 1774. The weather continued moderate and calm till the 14th of January, when heavy and strong gales came on, and very hazy and thick weather. Split the fore-top sail. Latitude by observation $55^{\circ} 53' S$. Longitude $257^{\circ} 13' E$. Distance from CAPE PALLISER 807 leagues.

Saturday 15. January 15. Lat. $56^{\circ} 11' S$. Course E. The gale increased so violently that we could carry no sail at all, so hove to under our mizen stay-sail, and shipped many heavy seas.

Sunday 16. January 16. The weather coming on a little more moderate we wore ship and steered S. by E. Latitude $56^{\circ} 20' S$. Saw a whale.

Monday 17. January 17. The ship's company was put to full allowance of bread on account of its badness. Latitude $58^{\circ} 34' S$. Saw some

Some white porpoises and some sea-weed. On the 19th, Lat. 61°. 32'. S. Course S. S. E. On the 20th, Latitude 62°. 34'. Course S. W. 1774.
January.

January 21. Fresh breezes attended with snow, hail and sleet. Saw an island of ice 158 feet high above the surface of the water, and judged to be two-thirds as much under water. Friday 21.

Lat. 62°. 24' S. Extreme cold. On the 24th, Lat. 63°. 32'. piercing cold. Monday 24.
L. 63°. 32' S.

January 26. Clear, moderate weather. At ten A. M. we discovered something in the horizon that had the appearance of land, to the eastward: this gave us great joy, and we tacked and stood for it; but the nearer we approached the less of it was to be seen, and at last it totally disappeared, being that kind of land which seamen distinguish under the title of *Cape Fly-away*, when deceived by the clouds that in the distant horizon bear the resemblance of cliffs and mountains. At noon we crossed the Antarctic circle again. Saw several whales of the species of the grampus. Lat. 66°. 35'. Course S. E. by E. Sounded: no bottom. On the 27th, Lat. 67°. 58'. course S. E. saw a great flock of sea-swallows, or Mother Carey's chickens as the seamen call them, very beautiful. Wednesday 26.
Thursday 27.
L. 67°. 58' S.

January 28. We were in Lat. 69°. 30' S. course S. S. E. and at half past one, the ship was stopped again by a very extensive plain of ice, with several islands of ice intermixed, so we tacked and stood to the N. E. till half past two, then tacked again and sailed thro' the plain or field of ice, and found it pretty clear on the other side, so hoisted out the boats and watered the ship from the ice. The pinnacle during the iceing was hove: the iceing finished, we hoisted in the boats and directed our course S. E. On the 29th, Lat. 69°. 58 1-2' S. course N. N. W. Friday 28.
L. 69°. 30' S.
Saturday 29.

January 30. At half past seven in the morning, we were stopped again by a main body of ice with some exceeding high mountains on it, and all the outer parts next the water were ten or twelve feet perpendicular: It had all the appearances of land, and seemed not to drift at all, which inclined us to think that there was certainly land to the southward of this vast body, under which it must first contract. We were now in Lat. 71°. 28'. S. Long. 252°. 2'. E. This was a degree of latitude nearer to the South pole than ever mariner had penetrated. Sunday 30.
L. 71°. 28' S.
Lo. 252°. 2' E.

1774.
January.

trated before. We had no night, the sun being above the horizon, and we flattered ourselves that if there really did exist any land, island, or continent in this region of the South pole, that we should be the fortunate persons to make the first discovery of it. We cruised some time in hopes of finding it, but without success: And most probably there is no land at all nearer to the pole, but the remaining latitudes to the Southward are one continued country of undivided ice: The cold must be very extreme in the winter season, and too rigorous to be endured by human constitutions, so that if there is land, it must be uninhabited. The sun is in some parts constantly six months below the horizon, so that if any mortal beings could sustain the piercing cold to which they are exposed, the want of light for half a year together would render it almost impossible to drag on a miserable existence; and to what shelter have they to fly in this land of universal darkness, but to rocks and mountains of ice? Dreary and dreadful asylums!

Near the ice we saw several whales, who are according to all appearance and to all reason the only inhabitants in these frozen regions near the pole.

February.
Tuesday 1.

February 1. Watered the ship again from an island of ice. Put the ship's company to short allowance of bread again. Lat. $68^{\circ} 2'$ S. Course N.

The Resolution crosses the Antarctic Circle back again, and steers to the Northward.

Thursday 3.

FEBRUARY 3. We crossed the Antarctic Circle back again, bound to the Northward, and the next day, February 4, we were in Latitude $65^{\circ} 25'$ S. Longitude 270° E. Course N. N. W. and N. W.

Friday 4.
L. $65^{\circ} 25'$ S.
Lo. 270° E.

I would call the reader's attention to the very hazardous situation of the ship in all her workings thro' the ice, to penetrate if possible to the pole: The consideration of the hourly, I may say, momentary danger she was in, will lead us to admire the unexampled intrepidity of the commander and his officers, his great skill in navigation, and his unbounded resolution in persevering thro' all obstacles in the pursuit of the object of his instructions.

February

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

61

February 5. Saw several whales of the species of the grampus. This day hard gales, got down top-gallant yards, and reefed topails. Latitude $64^{\circ} 10' S.$

1774.
February.
Saturday 5.
L. $64^{\circ} 10' S.$

February 24. We were in Latitude $35^{\circ} 55' S.$ After having been cruising in vain for several days to find an island, discovered by Juan Fernandes, and supposed to lie in these Latitudes, we changed our course and steered N. N. W.

Thursday 24.
L. $35^{\circ} 55' S.$

March 1. We were in Latitude $32^{\circ} 15' S.$

March.
Tuesday 1.
L. $32^{\circ} 15' S.$

The Resolution anchors at EASTER Island.

MARCH 9. We were in Latitude $27^{\circ} 7' S.$ Longitude $154^{\circ} 10' E.$ On the 11th, a man at the mast head descried land a point on the starboard bow. About 10 o'clock another island appeared to the southward. On the 13th, at 6 o'clock, came to an anchor in 40 fathom water.

Wednes. 9.
Friday 11.
Sunday 13.
L. $27^{\circ} 6' S.$
Lo. $108^{\circ} 8' W.$

This island is called by the natives OHANGARUER, by the Spaniards St. Carlos and Davis's Land, and by us EASTER-ISLAND. It lies in Latitude $27^{\circ} 6' S.$ Longitude $108^{\circ} 8' W.$ It was first discovered by Roggewin the Dutchman in 1722, who gives an account that the natives were between 18 and 20 feet high. This mistake arose from a great number of stone pillars erected in every part of the island, and as he was never on shore, and only 24 hours on the coast, the mistake was natural, for at a distance they have all the appearance of men: Roggewin was blown off the land by a strong westerly wind, and could never make it again, so that he had no opportunity of undeceiving himself. These stone pillars in all probability were erected to the memory of the deceased, as a great quantity of human bones were observed to lie around them. The natives were of a middle stature, but had remarkable long ears, like asses ears; some measured between 8 and 9 inches. They had no cloathing except about the waist, and were very much *tattowed*. Their faces were painted red; they wore feathers on their heads, and one that came on board had a cap on with the tail feathers of a cock erect in it.

In their disposition and behaviour they seemed placid and civil. The women are *tattowed* from head to foot, and in a

P

very

1774.
March.

very pretty manner. It is probable some European ship had lately visited their island, for a Spanish habit, an European hat, and a three foot rule, were observed amongst them. The sugar cane was found on this island, bananas and sweet potatoes in great abundance, but the produce of the soil in other articles was small, and the face of the country seemed poor: What little it produces the natives were not inclined to part with in trade or traffick with us. Their houses were underground, and some of them 200 feet long.

Tuesday 15.

On the 15th, our boats went on shore for water; one was swamped, but the crew in her got safe ashore: All the oars, hook, &c. were washed on the beach, where the natives stood to receive them, and were going off with them, when the master fired a musquet, which so terrified them that they dropped every thing and retired up the country. They afterwards returned and stole from Mr. Hodges the draftsman his hat, and from Dr. Spearman his handkerchief: And as Dr. Forster at night was returning to the boat, he was stopped by a single native who took his trade-bag from him. The Doctor fired and shot him through the loins; on which he dropped, and his companions in ambush rushed out, took up the body, and carried it off into the woods. The Doctor's trade-bag ought to have been very valuable, or his fears very great, to justify so rash an act of violence, which wears the appearance of wanton cruelty. To kill a man for a few old nails or ribbons, which probably were the precious lading of the Doctor's trade-bag, can be vindicated on no principle but that of self-defence, and we cannot suppose this poor Indian had any design upon the Doctor's life; his views were certainly confined to the contents of the bag, which he might think he had a right to, as a small retribution for his having invaded his country. The other Indians that appeared were of a pacific disposition, or they would have revenged the death of their countryman.

Wednes. 16.

On the 16th. Having searched in vain for better water, we weighed and put to sea.

The

The Resolution crosses the Tropic, and arrives at the Islands called MARQUESAS.

1774.
March.

MARCH 20. We crossed the Tropic and directed our course N. N. W. Sunday 20.

April 7. Being in Lat. $9^{\circ} 30'$ S. Long. 141° W. or 229° E. We made the islands called the Marquesas, and came to in the bay of Pedro.

April.
Thursday 7.
L. $9^{\circ} 30'$ S.
Lo. 229° E.

These islands were discovered in the year 1595, by Mindana, a Spaniard, and had the general name of the Marquesas given them by a Spanish officer in the army. There are four islands, to which the Spaniards gave the separate names of Pedro, Dominico, Christiana, Magdalana. All these opened upon our making the land, and lie between the latitudes 9° . and 10° . S. These islands are very mountainous, but do not much abound in trees or shrubs: the vallies are extremely fertile, and enriched with the bread-fruit and most other sorts of the tropical fruits. The Indians brought us some very large bread-fruit and a little pig; but one of them stealing a gangway stanchion, and putting it in his canoe and paddling away with it, a musket was fired at him, upon which he threw it into the sea and paddled away as fast as he could: A second musket was fired at him and the ball went through his brains. This is another instance of that wanton cruelty that every humane breast must shudder and recoil at: The Indian was apprized that he had done wrong by the first musquet that was fired at him; he threw the thing stolen overboard into the sea, and what had he stolen? A gangway stanchion!—These horrid circumstances of shedding the blood of Americans, whose country is unjustifiably invaded, even when palliated by motives of self defence, we must forever lament; but where they are wantonly perpetrated, we must forever condemn. It is great pity that such melancholy events are almost always the unhappy attendants on all attempts for making new discoveries. The officer has it not in his power to restrain at all times the impetuosity of his men, who have the command of arms, and who may not be impressed with that regard and feeling for these wild uncivilized inhabitants of the south as for other human beings, scarcely perhaps considering a poor naked

1774.
April.

naked Indian as a fellow creature, but levelling their pieces at them with as much glee as sportsmen level at their game.

The natives around the canoe, where the body lay motionless, were ignorant of what had happened till a boy *bailed* out the blood and water. On this an alarm was given and they all pulled to the shore. About an hour after, some of them came off again and began to unbend the buoys from the buoy-ropes: two guns were fired at them, when they dispersed and rowed on shore again. Resenting this treatment, they assembled a considerable body of men and marched down to the water edge, armed with spears, and seemingly with an intention to dispute the landing of our men from the boats. On this, being willing to try their courage, we manned and armed the pinnace, large cutter and launch, and with all the marines moved towards the shore. The marines landed without interruption, and drew up rank and file. This manœuvre surprised them, and some appeared quite terrified. However no hostilities were commenced on either side, and the natives being peaceably inclined, the boats returned on board, bringing off with them some water tolerably good. Happy had it been for our ministers had the undisciplined Americans been equally struck at the sight of soldiers under arms as these undisciplined Indians! How had B—e, and B—rr—n, and M——d triumphed! This idea was however adopted by them all, by S——h, T—w—nd, N—th and D——th, much to the honor of their abilities or credulity, and is the only excuse they have to alledge for measures equally weak and oppressive, and such as cannot fail of disgracing the history of the present times to all futurity.

Saturday 9.

April 9. This morning a little squadron of sailing canoes came over from Dominico to view the ship: amongst them were two canoes on board of which two of the Indian Chiefs or Kings were embarked. They came alongside the ship, drew up in line of battle and performed a kind of manual exercise, at the command of a man who stood erect in the middle of the canoe. This naval review, with which these Indian Admirals attempted to entertain our officers, was divided into several parts. They performed their evolutions with great exactness, changed their dispositions frequently and with a surprizing dexterity, and between each division an

an old man sounded a conch, which regulated all their motions. The men in the canoes that passed in review were all armed with spears: after it was over they sung a short song and came on board. Our officers were exceedingly diverted with this uncommon exhibition, in which the several methods of attack and defence, line of battle a-head and a-breast, were displayed with great skill and judgment, and marked a discipline amongst them not unworthy the observation of a British seaman. It is true they had no First Lord Commissioner of the Admiralty on board to make signals for them, or to *direct the Admiral* when to make them, nor had they any foppery of salutes; but their manœuvres were still beheld with pleasure, and upon the whole it was a very entertaining spectacle. The two chiefs, on coming on board, shewed great marks of surprize as they passed along the decks, and made motions to know if we did not drop from the clouds. They were received with great politeness by the Captain and officers, who endeavoured to make them understand how much they were pleased at the compliment they had just been paying them, and after a short stay they returned on board their canoes and steered again for Dominico.

Captain Cook went on shore soon after their departure, and the first house he went into belonged to the man who was killed in his canoe. He would have bought some pigs, but was made to understand they were now the property of the son, who was fled up the country lest he should share the same fate with his father. — A melancholy reflection this to a humane heart!

As the Captain and Mr. Hodges were walking at a good distance from the ship, they saw four women; the first that had been seen since our arrival. The women had all been carried up the country lest they should be too familiar with our people as they were with the Spaniards, and which had occasioned great disturbances, the ladies of Easter island being very amorous and particularly fond of white men. They are very handsome in general, and the precaution was not improper: British seamen are not remarkable for being too coy when on shore, and especially after a voyage of some duration. The men were of a tall stature, stout and well proportioned; a very likely fine people, and *tattooed* from head to foot.

Q

April

1774.
April.

1774.
April.
Monday 11.
L. 14°. 26'. S.

April 11. We weighed and sailed from the Marquesas. On the 17th, being in Lat. 14°. 26'. S. we made King George's island, discovered and so named by the Dolphin. It appeared to be very fruitful and full of cocoa-nut trees. These tempted us to send a boat to sound, when 8 or 9 black fellows came down and seemed at first afraid, but we made friends with them and gave them some presents, and they in return presented us with some cocoa-nuts. On the return of the boat we hoisted out the pinnace and sent them both, well manned and armed, to the same place to trade, and the ship stood off and on. Our people bought five dogs for their *own eating*, and the natives appeared to be very friendly and familiar, and endeavoured to persuade them up the country at a distance from the boat; but this proving ineffectual, one of them gave a signal, by a loud halloo, when above 100 stout black fellows rushed out of a thicket, armed with spears pointed with the stings of a stingaree's tail, and ran furiously upon our men, who retreated to the boat with the utmost expedition. From the ship were also seen another body of Indians marching to those on the beach; and three sailing canoes were observed to disembark their crews, all armed with spears, who also moved to the same place. On this the great guns were fired from the ship very briskly at the nearest body, which dispersed them very soon. Commodore Byron gave the name of King George's Islands to this island and another near it.

Tuesday 19.

April 19. Being in latitude 16°. 50'. S. we discovered a large low island, which seemed to abound with cocoa-nut trees and shrubs. This was a new discovery. Soon after we distinguished another island, and before night came on a third, much larger than the former. We saw some of the natives standing on the beach, and at night we saw a large fire. Next morning (the 20th) we steered S. S. W. and on the 21st about

Wednes. 20.

Thursday 21. 8, A. M. we saw the island of Otaheite, and stood off and on all night.

1774.
April.*The Resolution anchors again at Otaheite.*

APRIL 22. We ran into Port Royal, or Mattavy bay, and Friday 22.
came to an anchor. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30' S.$ Long. $150^{\circ} W.$

On our coming to an anchor the Otaheitans thronged on board of us, and expressed great joy at our return: Several of the chiefs came on board and made the Captain presents. Curiosity had no small share in procuring us this welcome reception: We had taken on board from Uliatea a native who had accompanied us in our voyage from the time we had last been here: Him they flocked about, asking him a thousand questions where he had been and what he had seen: He told them he had been to England, upon which they became more inquisitive, and particularly about the English women; but the Capt. overhearing this, contradicted him: He appeared to be very angry to have his veracity called in question before so many of his countrymen, who all believed every word he said before. They now began to doubt his relations, and when he described to them the severe and intense cold of the high southern latitudes, and that it had power to congeal the water: When he talked of mountains of ice, and related how the New Zealanders fed upon human flesh and eat all the prisoners they took in war, they told him he was a liar and not to be believed; but appealing to the Captain, and the Captain confirming the truth of it, they became exceedingly surprized. They could not conceive how the weather could congeal the water, nor how the New Zealanders could possibly be so savage as to eat one another, and devour their own species. We had a seaman on board who was a very black man; we told them he was a *New Zealander*, upon which they stood in great awe of him; and one day when he was on shore, and there was a great concourse of natives about the tent, upon his putting on a savage look, and opening his mouth, they all fled with the greatest precipitation, some one way and some another.

April 25. This day we had a very violent tempest. We Monday 25.
were obliged to get our electrical chain up to the top-gallant
mast head to secure the masts: Removed all the iron off the
decks,

1774.
April.

decks, and secured down all the hatches. As the seaman, who carried the chain up, was coming down, he got foul of the chain, and it lightning at the same time, he received a slight blow on his leg, which, though it did him no harm, shook every bone within him.

Captain Cook had seen an instance of the great utility of the electrical chain in his former voyage while at Batavia, which being of a singular nature, I shall here relate in his own words, or as they are given by Dr. Hawkesworth. "About 9 o'clock, "we had a dreadful storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, " (October 10, 1770,) during which the main mast of one of "the Dutch East-Indiamen was split, and carried away by the "deck: The main-top-mast and top-gallant-mast were shivered "all to pieces: She had an iron spindle at the main-top-gal- "lant-mast head, which probably directed the stroke. This "ship lay not more than the distance of two cable's length "from ours, and in all probability we should have shared the "same fate, but for the ELECTRICAL CHAIN which we had "but just got up, and which conducted the lightning over the "side of the ship; but though we escaped the lightning, the "explosion shook us like an earthquake, the chain at the same "time appearing like a line of fire; a sentinel was in the "action of charging his piece, and the shock forced the mus- "quet out of his hand, and broke the rammer-rod. Upon "this occasion I cannot but earnestly recommend chains of "the same kind to every ship, whatever be her destination, "and I hope that the fate of the Dutchman will be a warning "to all who shall read this narrative, against having a spindle "at the mast head."

Tuesday 26.

April 26. King ODU came on board and requested of the Captain to give him some red feathers, which are in great estimation in this island, and is the most valuable commodity and article of trade that can be brought hither. They are as highly in repute amongst the ladies, who now flocked on board the ship, and were as numerous as the seamen, and sometimes more so: the *Resolution* appeared like a seraglio, the ladies continuing on board during our stay, which was near 3 weeks: their fathers or some other relation would every morning bring each lady and her temporary husband a canoe loaded with cocoa nuts, fish, bread fruit, and other provisions, and be well

well satisfied if in return he received three or four red feathers. No sovereign Turk ever revelled in greater delight amongst his fair Circassians, or commanded a greater variety of beauties than our British tars at Otaheite: It is therefore little to be wondered at that they quitted this island with so much regret, some of them swimming back to the shore when the ship was on her way, and brought off again with the utmost difficulty, and by force. Even Captain Wallis quitted his new discovery with reluctance, and was sensibly affected at parting from his Indian friends, if Dr. Hawkesworth is to be credited: "A fresh breeze springing up, our Indian friends, and particularly the Queen (Queen OBEREA) once more bade us farewell, with such tenderness of affection and grief, *as filled both my heart and my EYES.*"

1774.
April.

The ladies of Otaheite are in general handsome, and some uncommonly beautiful, and they are as tender and fond as they are handsome: Fair as the fairest European, though not always quite so constant. They are mostly tall, slender, and genteel, well proportioned, of a sweet disposition, at all times affable and free. The Captain set up his OBSERVATORY upon the point of VENUS.

It is unnecessary to give a farther description of this island, of its productions, manners of the inhabitants, of their domestic life, habitations, amusements, and arts, so much having already been related of them in the publications of Dr. Hawkesworth, from the journals of Capt. Wallis and Capt. Cook in the former voyages: We cannot however subscribe altogether to the Doctor's opinions and account of the society he distinguishes by the name of ARREOY.

Though chastity is not a prevailing virtue among the ladies of Otaheite whilst they are single, yet we found the married women chaste: When married they would permit no liberties to any men but their husbands, and therefore that promiscuous intercourse in the Arreoy, described by the Doctor, in our opinion admits a doubt. In this strict principle they to their honor greatly excel our European beauties, who are too often frail, and too often violate the sacred tie of marriage. Warm as they are by climate and constitution, the ladies of Otaheite are never known to break that solemn union which holds society together, and where it is infringed, is frequently productive of very fatal consequences.

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The

1774.
April.

The men of Otaheite are in general stouter and taller than they have been described: King POTATTO was exceedingly stout, and used to ridicule the size of our people, frequently saying, "That Englishmen were all like children."

The *Morai* or burial place of the principal natives is described by Dr. Hawkesworth with great accuracy, and is extremely curious.

The *OREES* or chiefs have a particular liquor to themselves, which no other of the natives are permitted to drink; it will affect the head in the manner of spirits drank to excess, and is prepared by their inferiors; the preparation is not very delicate: It is the root or fibres of the root of a tree, which they break between their teeth and spit into a large wooden bowl or calabash made of the shell of a cocoa nut: It is then mixed with water, and after it has stood some time it is fit for use.

Wednes. 27.

April 27. This day the Captain being out in the pinnace, fell in with a fleet of war-canoes to the number of 150. They had all stages or scaffolds in the stern for the chiefs to fight upon: The men were armed with spears and axes resembling a battle-axe. All the chiefs were distinguished by very grand dresses, and the grand Admiral or commander in chief wore a plume of red feathers. They surrounded the Captain in the pinnace, who had only two musquets with him: The Captain, apprehensive of violence and indeed of being taken prisoner, called out to them, *Tio*, which signifies, *a friend*; they answered *Tio* again, which being a sufficient proof of friendship, the Captain landed, and was invited to a house on shore, and much pressed to go in, which he thought proper to decline; and taking the first opportunity retired to the pinnace, and made the best of his way on board the ship. It afterwards appeared this fleet was intended to invade YORK island, a neighbouring island to Otaheite. In our opinion the Captain had a great escape on this occasion.

Thursday 28.

April 28. A native being detected in stealing a puncheon, was carried on shore, and in the presence of an *OREE* and of a great crowd of Indians at the tent, was tied up to the tent pole and flogged two dozen lashes, which made the blood run down his legs. As soon as the punishment was over, the *Oree* stepped forward and made a very long speech to the populace, who seemed to hear him very attentively: After it was finished,

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

71

ed, he took leave of the Captain, and with all his attendants retired to his canoe, and put off from shore.

1774.
May.

May 2. Another native was flogged on board the ship for stealing a jacket. Monday 2.

May 7. King Odu and his Queen came on board and dined with the Captain, and in the afternoon they all went on shore. On their approach to the tent, the Captain ordered the guard to turn out and fire: While they were falling into their ranks his majesty expressed fear, and was scarcely prevailed upon by his attendants from retiring. At the word of command the guard fired, which terrified the King exceedingly, and he got close to the Captain, who ordered the guard to fire again. There was a great concourse of natives around the tent, who all shouted as if for joy, but fear was visible in all their faces, and more so when they saw the balls drop into the water at such a distance. The guard fired four times, and at night we burned false fires on the top-sail yards. This night at 12 o'clock one of the centinels being in liquor fell asleep on his post with his firelock in his arms: A native watching this opportunity came into the tent, and stole a two-hour glass, a bag of cloaths, and the centinel's firelock, with which he made off undiscovered, though there were two other centinels and a light in the tent. The Captain being acquainted with it, ordered the man on board and punished him. Saturday 7.

May 8. The alarm at the tent occasioned an alarm on the island: The natives retired up the country, and this morning not a canoe was to be seen. The Captain went on shore to look for King Odu, but he was gone up the country likewise. At noon seven large canoes appeared and reconnoitred the ship at a distance: The Captain suspecting King Odu to be on board one of them, manned and armed the pinnace and large cutter, and put off in pursuit of them; upon perceiving the pinnace to advance, the canoes made for the shore, and when they were close in upon it, the pinnace began to fire; the Indians all leapt out of the canoes into the sea and swam to the beach: When the boats came up with the canoes, they found a few poor women, who were hanging by one hand in the water and bearing their children up with the other, all in tears and expecting to be killed. The Captain was much affected at this moving spectacle, and to put an end to their fears,

1774.
May.

fears, left them and went in pursuit of a canoe that had not landed. This he took with the people in her, and made them paddle the other canoes on board, which we kept and them too. At four in the afternoon, a native came on board and told us he had found the things that were stole from the tent, and had killed the thief, and by six they were most of them produced.

Monday 9.

May 9. This morning a large canoe came alongside the ship with a message from King Odu to the Captain, that he would visit him if he would not be angry; and next day (the

Tuesday 10.

10th) his Majesty came to the tent, and sent one of his Lords of the bedchamber for the Captain, who immediately went on shore to attend him. Before he left the ship he ordered the jack, ensign and pendant to be hoisted, and the great guns to be fired with grape shot in order to impress his majesty with an idea of our power. Soon after King Odu came on board, at the persuasion of the Captain, but not without reluctance and some signs of fear. His majesty was received on the quarter deck by the Indians on board, of which there were many, with marks of great respect and obeisance, as well as of affection and love, for he was very popular and much esteemed by his subjects: They also expressed great joy on his return amongst them. They stripped themselves of all their cloathing on his coming on board; and though it would appear a little ludicrous to an European king if his courtiers pulled off their coats and waistcoats, as soon as he made his appearance amongst them, yet here it was a mark of duty and profound respect, of love and affection for his person; and no allegiance is so much to be depended upon, or is so honourable to a prince of *any* country, as that which flows from love and affection to him. At night to entertain his Majesty and his nobles we burnt false fires at the top-gallant-mast head, and played off some sky-rockets and balloons, but to describe their surprise and astonishment at seeing them is impossible.

Friday 13.

May 13. We struck our tents, got them on board, and made ready for sailing.

The

1774.
May.*The Resolution sails from Otaheite.*

MAY 14. This morning we unmoored. Before we failed the Admiral and Commander in Chief of the fleet the Captain had fallen in with on the 27th of last month came alongside in a war canoe. He was so large and fat we were obliged to hoist him in and out. He begged the Captain not to sail till the latter end of the ensuing week, as he was going on an expedition against York island with a much larger fleet than he had seen, and requested his assistance in the attack of that island. This was not complied with; but the Captain made him a present of a pendant and St. George's jack, to hoist on board his own canoe. Having taken his leave, we hove up. The bay was now covered with canoes to see us sail; the beach was lined with ladies, all in tears and expressing the greatest grief at our departure. Nor was the sorrow less on board: With equal regret we left these weeping beauties and their happy island. The cruel winds soon waisted us from this seat of delights, this earthly paradise, and left us only for comfort the pleasing recollection of joys and transports past.

Olim meminisse juvabit.

On leaving the island we fired our guns and saluted King Odu, to whom the Captain, on his taking his farewell, presented a jack and pendant. At four in the afternoon, and the ship now on her way, a seaman of softer mould, and more amorous than his companions, was observed in the water and swimming towards shore. Two Lieutenants were dispatched in a boat to bring him back, but the tender swain refused to return, and begged of them to shoot him rather than carry him away from the island. On their attempting to catch him, he dived so dexterously that it was a long time before they could succeed, and when they did and had got him into the boat, he jumped out and leapt into the sea a second time. Being caught again by his obdurate pursuers, inattentive to the tender calls of love, he was bound hand and foot, put on board the ship and put in irons. What a melancholy reverse

1774.
May.

of situation! Unfortunate youth! Happy was it for Captain Cook at this juncture that the powers of Europe were at peace. Had he been attacked by enemies at war with his Sovereign, in his passage from these happy islands, his ship had been in danger.

"For what resistance could they find

"From men who left their hearts behind?"

Earl of Dorset.

Sunday 15. May 15. We came to at the neighbouring island of Huaheine. The King came on board as soon as we dropped anchor, and made a present of some fruit to the Captain.

Monday 16. Next morning we saw some of the natives in a canoe unbending the buoy, at whom we fired. They all leapt overboard directly and left their canoe, which we burnt. After this we suffered only the ladies to come on board. This was repented by the men, and two of our gentlemen being a shooting, and meeting some of them, they stuck a piece of wood in the ground and told them to fire at it: their guns, on account of the rain that had fallen just before, missed fire; upon this the natives rushed in upon them, took their guns and trade-bag away and carried them off; and the next day (the Tuesday 17. 17th) the Indian who had accompanied us in our voyage told us, that great preparations were making on shore to attack the ship in the night; but it proved a false alarm.

Friday 20. May 20. This morning the first and second lieutenant, master's mate and a little boy, an Indian passenger to Uliatea, went on shore to shoot. Soon after one of our men hailed the ship and informed the commanding officer, that he was told by a native, that the lieutenants had been robbed of their guns, cloaths, and pocket-pistols. On this report the Captain became apprehensive that they were taken prisoners, and immediately ordered the pinnace to be manned and armed; the launch was also manned and armed with 16 marines and 20 seamen, and the Captain thus attended went on shore to the King's house. The natives observing these preparations, fled up the country. Soon after the Captain landed we discovered the lieutenants on the beach at a distance, and sent a boat for them. One of the lieutenants acquainted us, that their guns missing fire at some birds, the Indians rushed upon them, took their guns away, two brace of pistols and all the ducks

ducks they had killed, and beat the boy, who carried them, black and blue. All this time they had taken no notice of the master's mate, who loaded his piece, and shot one Indian through the thigh and another through the body; on which they made up the country. The pistols were brought to the Captain at the King's house. The King entreated the Captain not to resent this injury, and to do no violence to the natives or to commit any hostilities against the island, and the Captain promised him he would not. Next morning (the 21st) his Majesty came on board and acquainted the Captain, that there was a large body of Indians drawn up on a hill and commanded by three chiefs, who had often attempted his life and threatened vengeance on the ship, publicly defying the Captain and holding his guns in contempt. On this intelligence we landed 50 men immediately, officers, marines and seamen, and marched up the country, headed by the King and the Captain; but these hardy commanders were retired from the hill, and having embarked on board their canoes, put off from land. We saw above 100 canoes leave the island. The detachment marched down to the King's house, drums beating and fifes playing, and soon after returned on board the ship. The King, on taking leave of the Captain, told him, that he should certainly be put to death as soon as the ship was sailed.

May 23. Sailed from HUAHEINE, and the next day arrived and anchored at ULIA TEA. The King came on board with a present to the Captain. A native was detected stealing a seaman's jacket, and was put in irons. The morning after a number of canoes and catamarans came off, in one of which we observed a woman covered with blood from her head to her waist. Upon enquiry, we found she was wife to the Indian in irons and had cut herself with a shark's tooth on his being detained: He was released immediately unpunished. On the 26th there was a grand HEIVA, or interlude, at the King's house, and performed by the two Princesses his daughters, in which was represented a woman in labour.

June 3. A native was flogged for stealing a snuff-box. At night we played off sky-rockets, balloons and fountains of fire, to please the natives, at which they expressed great wonder and delight. Thus we were pleasing them one minute

1774.
May.

Saturday 21.

Monday 23.
Tuesday 24.

Wednesday 25.

Thursday 26.

June.
Friday 3.

1774.
June.

minute and punishing them another, to their equal satisfaction and content. Foreigners cannot fail to admire us for our obliging disposition. A canoe came in here to-day from Huaheine, who told us there were two ships just arrived at that island. I make no doubt they treated the inhabitants with the same degree of civility.

Saturday 4.
Thursday 16.

June 4. Sailed from ULIA TEA, and on the 16th, being in Lat. $18^{\circ} 8'$ S. Long. $168^{\circ} 36'$ E. saw land. Bore down, and it proved to be a cluster of small islands: There were five of them. They appeared to be covered with trees and shrubs. We were at too great a distance to distinguish any inhabitants. These islands were never discovered before.

Monday 20.

June 20. This day at noon the man at the mast-head saw land right a-head, and before it was dark we were got within three leagues of it and stood off and on all night. Next

Tuesday 21.

morning made sail and stood for our new discovery.

The Resolution discovers RUTLAND Island.

THIS island was extensive, appeared to be very level, and very thick with trees and bushes. We sailed half round the island to find a place to anchor at, but in vain. On this we hoisted out the pinnace and large cutter, manned and armed them, and went on shore to claim the island for the King, his heirs and successors. A jack was hoisted on a little hill, and thus we founded the right of prior occupation for the King. Our officers and gentlemen assembled round the jack flying upon the hill; but before the ceremony of taking possession was completed, a great stone saluted Dr. Spearman on the arm. This made the company look about them a little.

The jack was soon after struck, and the gentlemen retired towards the boat. As they passed along they observed a black fellow peeping through the bushes, and in a little while several others, who first threw stones, and after this onset given, rushed out in a body with clubs, grinning and shewing their teeth like dogs, and appeared to be of a wild and savage aspect. The marines drew up and fired a volley at them, but they

they stood firm and undaunted. The marines loaded briskly and fired again, and in an instant they disappeared; so that we apprehended they were all shot dead and dropped amongst the bushes. We then returned to the boat and sailed along the shore, reconnoitring a landing place, and soon after landed. Upon entering the thicket, a spear flew very swift and grazed the Captain's hat. Had it flown four inches lower, it would have gone through his head. We all started but could not discover from whence it came.

1774.
June.

*Sævit atrox volscens nec teli conspicit usquam
Auctorem.*—

Upon our retreating to the boat, we were intercepted by a party of twelve or fourteen very stout black fellows, all armed with spears, and clubs, and bows and arrows. The bowmen bent their bows, but we fired on them so quick that they could do no execution with their arrows. When the smoke blew away and we ceased firing, we could discern about half the party standing in a rank, unbroke and undismayed: They seemed quite regardless of our shot. Observing their intrepidity, and their hostile intentions, the Captain despaired of bringing them to be friendly to us, and thinking it a pity to take away any more lives from brave men, who stood in defence of their country, and considered us as invaders and enemies, he drew off the detachment, returned on board, and made sail from the island. We named this island RUTLAND ISLAND. It lies in Lat. 18°. 55'. S.

June 24. At 11 at night we thought we heard breakers, Friday 24. so tacked and stood off till day-light, when we discovered a cluster of islands, and rocks innumerable.

The Resolution arrives at the Island of ANAMOCHA.

JUNE 26. Saw the island of Anamocha, and at five in the Sunday 26. afternoon came to in an open bay. This island was discovered by Tasman. Several canoes put off and came on board with cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane, Ihaddocks, fish, and amongst other things, a delicious root which yielded a juice like tamarind. As the man in the chains was heaving the

T

lead

1774.
June.

Tuesday 28.

lead, a native in a canoe alongside cut the line and was going away with the lead: We fired two musquets into the canoe and wounded two men. When they saw themselves covered with blood, they brought the lead and line on board again, then jumped overboard and swam on shore. This island abounds with yams, of which we purchased between two and three tons. They have hogs, fowls, and wild ducks in great plenty. On the 28th, the horizon being very clear, we discovered two islands, which Tasman never saw. One bore N. N. W. and the other N. W. One was a long level island, and the other of the form of a pyramid, on which we discovered a volcano or burning mountain. This morning the launch went on shore for water at Anamocha, which was very indifferent. The natives robbed the cooper of his adze and stole two musquets from the gentlemen, which made the waterers fire at them several times, in hopes that they would bring the things back again; but this having no effect, the great guns were played upon the trees and houses under them, but without effect also: We then boarded their canoes, drove the natives overboard, and brought the canoes away. This manœuvre succeeded, and they came down directly and returned every thing that had been taken away; upon which we delivered up to them their canoes again. The waterers were then sent on shore again, and soon after they had landed, they observed a small body of Indians marching towards them. As they approached, something was discerned to be covered and borne upon the shoulders of six men, and was supposed to be a present to the Captain; but when the bearers came up to the Captain, they set down their load and uncovered it, when, instead of a present, it appeared to be the body of an Indian, expiring with the wounds he had received from our fire. The Captain, greatly affected, turned away and made towards the boat. Upon his moving, the natives took up their load and followed him wherever he went, till he embarked and put off from the shore. This was the most moving spectacle we had ever seen, and, in dumb language, reproached us more for our barbarity, than all the flowers of eloquence could have expressed. As soon as the Captain came on board the ship, he ordered the surgeon to go on shore immediately, to dress the wounds of the Indian and to take all possible care of him.

June

June 29. We sailed from Anamocha, which lies in Lat. $20^{\circ} 30' S.$ Long. $175^{\circ} W.$ and steered for the two islands we had discovered, and turning through the straits between them, came to leeward of the volcano, the smoke arising from which passed over our mast heads. At this time a gentle shower of rain came on, which descending through the smoke, and blown by the wind in our eyes, made them smart to that degree, that we could not open them while the rain continued. The volcano threw out amazing volumes of smoke, and seemed to burn with the greatest fierceness. It exhaled a very sulphureous stench, and the country round it appeared to be very barren, probably occasioned by the lava it might pour forth from time to time. We saw no more than six or seven natives upon this island, where we had a great desire to anchor, but could get no soundings. It lies in Lat. $19^{\circ} 50' S.$

July 2. Latitude $20^{\circ} 6' S.$ we discovered land, which was never discovered before, being in an entire new track. At night we got within two leagues of it, and next morning (the 3d) stood in for the island, which was not very extensive; it appeared to be covered with trees and shrubs, with reefs and sands all around it. We sent a boat to search for water, but could not find any. The waterers saw eleven large turtle on a reef but could not get near enough to turn them: A few natives appeared, but fled on the approach of the boat.

July 16. Hard gales of rain. This morning we saw the CYCLADES, and on the 18th the weather being more moderate we stood in and got close under one of the islands: As we ran along shore we saw many very fine cascades, always a delightful prospect to sailors, and especially on long voyages.

July 19. Saw two large islands, probably the same which Capt. Carteret in the Swallow, in the year 1767 (Aug. 12th) had fallen in with: To the southernmost of the two, he gave the name of Lord How's island, the other he called Lord EGDMONT's island. The latitude of Lord How's island he made to be $11^{\circ} 10' S.$ longitude $164^{\circ} 43' E.$ The latitude of Cape Byron, the north east point of Egmont island is $10^{\circ} 40' S.$ longitude $164^{\circ} 49' E.$ The account given by Capt. Carteret is as follows. "The East sides of these two islands, which lie exactly

1774.

June.

Wednes. 29.

L. $19^{\circ} 50' S.$

July.

Saturday 2.

L. $20^{\circ} 6' S.$

Sunday 3.

Saturday 16.

Monday 18.

Tuesday 19.

L. $11^{\circ} 10' S.$ Lo. $164^{\circ} 43' E.$

1774.
July.

“ exactly in a line with each other about N. by W. and S. by
 “ E. including the passage between them, extend about 11
 “ leagues, and the passage is about 4 miles broad; both of
 “ them appear to be fertile and have a pleasant appearance
 “ being covered with tall trees of a beautiful verdure. Lord
 “ How's island, though more flat and even than the other, is
 “ notwithstanding high land. About 13 leagues W. N. W.
 “ 1-2 N. by compass, from Cape Byron, there is an island of a
 “ stupendous height, and of a conical figure. The top of it
 “ is shaped like a funnel, from which we saw smoke issue,
 “ though no flame: it is, however, certainly a volcano, and
 “ therefore I called it VOLCANO ISLAND.”

We saw several other islands, to which Capt. Carteret had given the different names of KEPPEL'S island, Lord EDG-CUMB'S island, and OURRY'S island.

The Resolution anchors at EGMONT Island.

Thursday 21.

JULY 21. This day we came to an anchor in a fine deep and safe bay, which we took to be the bay in which Capt. Carteret had lain, and to which he had given the name of his ship, calling it SWALLOW BAY.

These islands are certainly the same which were discovered originally by the Spaniards, one of whom gives an account of his boat's crew being cut off by the Indians. This happened most probably at Egmont island, where the natives are extremely savage. It was at this island where Capt. Carteret lost his master and three of his best men, by the arrows of the natives. His master having been on shore for water in the cutter, returned on board with three arrows sticking in his body, and three of his crew mortally wounded. He related, that he had been attacked by a body of Indians, amounting to the number of three or four hundred, who had pursued him to the boat, notwithstanding the great slaughter he had made amongst them by his fire arms. Their bows were six feet five inches long, and the arrows four feet four, which they discharged in platoons as regularly as the best disciplined troops in Europe. And when he was actually embarked

embarked with his men in the cutter, notwithstanding the constant fire he kept up with blunderbusses, loaded each with eight or ten pistol-balls, they pressed forward and waded after the boat breast high into the sea, discharging their arrows; and when he had got clear of these, "the canoes pursued him with great fortitude and vigor, till one of them was sunk and the numbers on board the rest greatly reduced by the fire, and then they returned to the shore." With our glasses we could plainly distinguish the bows and arrows of the Indians from the ship, many of whom hallooed to us and shrieked as they sat upon the beach in great numbers. Some came off in canoes, but would not come near the ship, recollecting probably the effect of the great guns, which Captain Carteret had fired amongst them loaded with grape shot. The natives are black, have woolly heads, and a kind of wool thinly growing on their breasts and backs: They are extremely nimble, vigorous and active. When it grew dusk they came off with lighted flambeaus in their hands, came alongside and surveyed the ship till ten o'clock, and then returned on shore, and we saw lights all night moving and carrying about amongst the trees and bushes, which being reflected in the water had a most beautiful effect.

July 22. This morning we saw Volcano island, described Friday 22. by Captain Carteret, and next day (23d) we approached the Saturday 23. island of MANICOLA, or ESPIRITUS SANTO of QUIROS. Several canoes came off with natives, each having a firebrand in his hand: They ventured on board, and at first expressed great joy and surprize. After they had surveyed every thing below, they went aloft, and coming down the shrouds would fain have stolen some white shirts hanging there, had they not been prevented. One of them in a canoe alongside attempted to rob the cutter, but being stopped by the boat-keeper, he bent his bow to shoot him. Some of the other Indians laid hold of him to prevent him, but he disentangled himself from them by struggling, and bent his bow again: The Captain, who kept his eye upon him, at this instant fired at him, before he could discharge his arrow, and the ball went through his head. He let his bow and arrow fall, clapped his hand to his head and died. There is no water on this island.

1774.
July.

July

1774.
July.
Sunday 24.

July 24. Saw several other islands. The fish we eat amongst these islands were venomous: Every one who tasted them were taken sick and continued so till discharged by vomiting, and then succeeded a swelling in the body. A piece of a fish was given to a dog, who was taken sick soon after, and having discharged it by vomiting, a hog standing by eat it a second time; in a little while he swelled and foamed at the mouth, and ran about as if he was mad, and died the next morning. We pricked a dog with one of the arrows which had been dipped in a bluish liquor, which appeared to be poison, for the dog pined upon it, and in a few days was unable to walk.

Sunday 31.

July 31. Discovered several islands, one of which we named Lord Sandwich's island. There are many sharks about this island, one of which we caught with two turtle in his belly. We saw a rock standing out of the sea, which, from its resemblance to the monument, we called the MONUMENT ROCK.

The Resolution arrives, and engages the Indians, at HARRAMANGOR.

August.
Monday 1.

AUGUST 1. A breeze sprung up which carried us close under one of the islands. This day the steward-room took fire, but was happily extinguished. We saw several natives, woolly headed and all armed with bows and arrows. When close in shore we had 60 fathom water. This island is mountainous; but in some parts there are very fruitful vallies, abounding with cocoa-nuts, plantains and yams, and we distinguished a great many very beautiful enclosures, and all seemingly laid out with great regularity. On the 3d we towed into a bay and came to, and next day the Captain, having manned and armed the pinnace and cutter, went on shore to find water, but landed at a place where there was none. The natives received us with apparent civility, and seemed pleased to see us on shore. We put off to another place in search of water, and here the natives received us with the same friendship, and we made them some presents.

Wednes. 3.

Thursday 4.

Not

VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

Not finding any water we put off again, and the Indians still followed us, till we landed in a third place. By this time their numbers were greatly augmented. As soon as the pinnace grounded, the Indians seized and endeavoured to haul her up, discharging at the same time a flight of arrows at the Captain and the crew; upon this we fired and killed most of them that were hauling up the pinnace: the cutter then came in to our assistance, and they kept a brisk fire for 20 minutes; at the same time the ship cannonaded the bushes and enclosures. As fast as the Indians came down to carry off the dead bodies, they were cut off by our fire, and the wounded crawled on their hands and knees to the bushes. The only loss we sustained in this action with our brother savages, for I think we were in some measure entitled to that appellation, was one man wounded in the face by a spear. The master indeed received an arrow at his breast, but it broke against his cloaths. During the action a number of boys were seen from the ship running to the houses for bundles of arrows. After the boats were returned on board, the natives came down and dragged the dead bodies up the country: We fired our great guns among them, which made them desist from their employ and run away. This firing from the ship appears to be one of those wanton acts of cruelty already complained of; and to disturb an injured and in general unoffending people, when defeated, in performing the last sad duties to their slaughtered friends, and by an act that probably would add to the number of the slain, when all hostilities were ceased on their side, the boats returned on board in safety, and the ship preparing to sail and leave the coast, was a proceeding unworthy of Englishmen, unbecoming the bravery of our nation, and scarcely to be justified on the principles of an open and declared war, much less so against a people engaging with unequal arms, and considering themselves as invaded and in danger of having their possessions destroyed, their houses rifled, and their wives and children massacred; all which they had to dread, and were probably the notions they entertained on the appearance of the ship boats manned and armed, and attempting to land.

1774.
August.

The

CAPTAIN COOK'S SECOND

1774-
August.

The Resolution arrives at TANNAH.

Friday 5.
L. 19°. 30'. S.
Lo. 169°. 38'.
E.

WE made sail in the evening, and next day we saw an island about two leagues off, and flames of fire ascending to a prodigious height and issuing from the middle of it: At the same time we heard a vast rumbling and hollow noise. On approaching nearer we found this rumbling noise proceeded from a volcano, of a great height and of a pyramidical form. It burnt with great fury, sending forth prodigious clouds of smoke, and every ten or twelve minutes the eruptions rattled like a peal of thunder: The explosions were dreadful and lasted longer than the most violent claps we ever heard in Europe. About half a mile to leeward of the volcano we found a convenient, safe and pleasant bay, which formed a compleat horse-shoe, and came to in five fathom water. The only circumstance that incommoded us was the ashes that kept continually falling from the mountain, which appeared to be burnt half down. This inconvenience was sufficiently compensated by the noble spectacle the volcano afforded us as it grew dark, the bursting flames of which excited in us the idea of a momentary conflagration, and the pleasing horror of the midnight view can only be conceived by those who have been present at Naples, in the time of some grand eruption of the Mount Vesuvius. To this bay we gave the name of PROVIDENCE BAY. It lies in Lat. 19°. 30'. S. Long. 169°. 38'. E. The natives came off from all parts to see the ship, and we observed several canoes on shore with pendants flying: they waved something white to us, and made signals for us to come on shore. The Captain hoisted a St. George's ensign, on which they all shouted, and paddled nearer to the ship. We made motions to them that we wanted water, which they understood and pointed to a place on shore. By this time we had a great number of canoes around us, full manned, and the Indians on board all armed with spears, lances, clubs, and bows and arrows. We now began to apprehend an attack, and prepared for it by loading the great guns and small arms, and drawing up the marines upon

upon deck. In about half an hour an Indian stood right up in a canoe, bent his bow and directed his arrow for the quarter-deck: Some pieces were levelled to fire at him, but the Captain gave orders to the contrary and fired a great gun over his head: At the explosion the canoes were empty in a moment; they all leapt into the sea, leaving their canoes behind them, and swam to the shore. Some time after a canoe and two Indians came on board to make peace, bearing in their hands a green bough, a white hen, and a bunch of plantains, a few cocoa-nuts, and some yams. Upon this we hoisted out the launch and pinnace, and with all the marines under arms went on shore for water. The marines as soon as disembarked drew up on the beach and faced each way, to keep the natives off, which was scarcely effected without violence. Some of them threw cocoa-nuts to the Captain, who in return tossed them some medals. We found water in the place they had pointed to, but it was very indifferent. The men were stout, and though black had very long hair, some two and three feet long. They wore no cloathing, and the women had only a petticoat round the waist about nine inches broad, and made of black grass, suitable to the colour of their hair.

August 6. A canoe came off to trade. The Indians, after they had got our trade-bag, paddled away and laughed at us. When they were got at some distance from the ship we fired two musquetoons at them, on which they jumped into the water. We manned and armed four boats and went on shore, but the natives came down in such bodies to the landing-place, all armed, that we dared not land: We made motions to them to retire, but they would not move an inch: On this we fired and the ship fired a broadside of great guns, swivels, and musquetoons; which cut down the trees and bushes and cleared the beach. We now landed without interruption and got water. In the afternoon we returned on shore: Saw very few natives, and those unarmed; these assisted us in hauling the seine, when we caught as many fine mullets as served the ship's company two pounds and a half to each man; and towards night some natives came off, brought us plenty of cocoa-nuts, sugar-cane and a pig, and seemed quite reconciled.

1774.
August.

Sunday 7.

Tuesday 9.

Wednesd. 10.

Friday 12.

Sunday 14.

Tuesday 16.

Friday 19.

Saturday 20.

Tuesday 23.

Thursday 25.

L. 16°. 15'. S.

August 7. We erected a markee for the astronomer, who had a party of marines with him and a wooding party. The wood on this island was as black and hard as ebony. We found some scarlet beans growing here, and on the 9th, as we were getting ballast, we observed water to spring out of the cavity in a rock. Some of our men being dry, attempted to drink, but found the water so hot they dared not put their fingers in it. The Captain put on shore a dog and a bitch, which the natives seemed afraid of.

August 10. This day as we were hauling the seine, some Indians passed by us bearing a corpse on two poles. It was carried by four men, and others followed with bundles of sticks to broil the body: They made signals to us as they passed to go and eat some with them; but we declined to partake of their feast. By this it should seem that the New Zealanders are not the only Indians in the southern hemisphere who feed upon human flesh. We found growing near the shore peas, oranges, apples, figs, and nutmegs. If there is plenty of the last upon this island the possession of it might be made a very valuable acquisition. One of our people was offered at the Cape of Good Hope on our return 100 dollars, by a Dutchman, to tell him in what latitude he had got a piece of bark only of a tree, which he shewed him, that had a spicy taste.

August 12. We hauled the seine and caught 287 pounds of mullets, pipers, and some maida rays, and a small sea-horse.

On the 14th we carried the thermometer on shore and sunk it near the boiling spring, and the liquor rose to 210. On the 16th we caught some soles and eels, and found some chesnuts and a tree of the bread fruit.

August 19. A native advancing within the bounds where a centry was posted, the centry put him back; upon which he bent his bow and attempted to shoot him, but the centry levelling his piece, shot him dead before he could discharge his arrow. At night we caught a congre-eel nine feet long, and a cavalla that weighed thirty pounds.

August 20. This day made sail, discovered two islands to windward, and on the 23d were in sight of MENICOLA, or the

ESPIRITU SANTO of Queros again. On the 25th we sailed into a bay 9 leagues deep to look for the river JORDAN and

NEW

NEW JERUSALEM so named by *Mindonao* the Spaniard: We sailed till we came to the river, and hoisted out our boats to found, but found a shoal or bar at the entrance, which prevented us from proceeding farther; so tacked and turned out again. Latitude $16^{\circ} 15'$ S.

1774.
September.

The Resolution discovers the Island of New Caledonia.

SEPTEMBER 4. Having bore away and stood S. by W. Sunday 4.
from the 31st of last month, and seen several islands to the W. N. W. which we did not touch at, at eight this morning we discovered an island never seen before: At night we were within two leagues of it, and stood off and on all night. The next day at noon we came to. A great number of Indians Monday 5.
came on board, and behaved in a very civil and obliging manner, bringing us fish and other provisions. Their canoes had each two masts and two sails, which they managed very dextrously. The men in general were stout and well made, black, had woolly heads, and ornamented themselves with feathers, shells, and leaves. The men had no cloathing, and the women only short petticoats made of stuff like horse-hair. We observed spears, clubs, and slings amongst them to throw stones, but no bows or arrows. After dinner we armed the boats and went on shore; the boats were immediately surrounded with a great number of canoes, and the Indians coming down from all parts of the island, made us apprehensive of an attack, against which we prepared; but our preparation was unnecessary, for on their approach they all behaved in the most courteous manner, and the ladies rather expressed a partiality for us. This island wore a beautiful appearance; it was spread out in many extensive plantations, which were all fenced round with bamboo; the trees were cut in various forms, and in the plantations large beds were raised, which measured two feet in height, and which were regularly planted with sugar canes: A number of canals ran through every plantation, at the upper end of which their houses were erected and built in the form of a bee hive, so that the country all around looked like a garden.

The

1774.
September.

- The vallies are very fruitful, and there is no high land in the island. We saw plenty of cocks and hens, and in their rivers there were great quantities of wild ducks. The island is guarded by a double reef of rocks which surround it, except in the channel we came up; the channel is narrow, and carries fourteen or fifteen fathom, till within a mile of the shore; and there is a small low island within the reef.
- Tuesday 6. Next morning (the 6th) several ladies came off to view the ship, but could not be persuaded to come on board. The water on this island is exceeding good but difficult to obtain, being a full mile within land, which made it necessary to cut down trees and bushes to roll the casks upon, to get them down to the beach. Between three and four o'clock this afternoon there was a visible eclipse of the sun, and the astronomer was landed on the little island to observe it.
- Wednesday 7. September 7. This morning some of our gentlemen, in their walks on shore, discovered on the highest parts of the island, many stones that sparkled and glittered in the sun like gold or silver, and on the rocks near the sea they found a stone resembling a garnet. One of the natives speared a fish and sold it to a seaman, who made a present of it to the Captain, who having accepted it, ordered it to be skinned and the liver to be dressed for supper. The skin being thrown upon deck was eaten by a little pig we had brought from Providence bay, which soon after eating it swelled to a prodigious size and died in the greatest agonies. The Captain and all the cabin messes were taken sick in their beds, and were with difficulty recovered, by administering proper medicines, and this was the effect of the liver only. The fish was headed like a bull-dog and the skin was very callous. On the 8th we sent a party on shore a brooming, and the brooms they made had a more fragrant smell than myrtle.
- Thursday 8.
- Friday 9. September 9. This morning many canoes came off that had not been seen before: They came abreast of the ship and let go their anchor, which was a large stone with a hole drilled in it for that purpose. We gave them a dog and bitch. On the 12th we put a boar and sow on shore, hoisted in the launch and made ready for sea. We named this island NEW CALEDONIA, and cut the name of the ship upon a tree. This was the most friendly island we met with during the whole
- Monday 12.

whole of our voyage; no one act of hostility was committed against us by the natives during our stay, and our gentlemen walked on shore without any interruption, at what distance they pleased. Happy for us and the natives, if the same inoffensive conduct had been observed in all the other islands we had touched at!

September 13. Sailed and ran past a small island, and next morning we had nothing but reefs, rocks, and small islands about us on both sides. On the 16th, finding ourselves involved in danger, we tacked and ran back to the little island we passed before, close to New Caledonia. This island was about two miles in circumference, but exceedingly pleasant: We cut down some trees for studding-sail-booms. We saw no natives, but saw several places where they had been eating turtle. We caught a fish like that which had killed the pig and disordered the cabin-mess, and caught some snakes. We ran past several islands, some of them very high land, and resembling at a distance ships unrigged. On the 29th, Michaelmas-day, we came to an anchor again at New Caledonia.

1774.
Sép. 11. mter

Tuesday 13.

Wednes. 14.

Friday 16.

Thursday 29.

The Resolution discovers NORFOLK Island.

OCTOBER 1. Having made sail the day before, we met with fresh gales this morning and soon lost sight of all land. On the 2d we crossed the TROPIC OF CAPRICORN, and on the 5th were in latitude $24^{\circ} 50' S.$ On the 8th we struck a dolphin resembling the dolphin of the antients, as it is represented on public signs in England: We hoisted out the cutter and followed him, but found great difficulty in taking him, as he was so strong he towed the boat after him, and we were obliged to send the jolly-boat and some musquets to assist the cutter; after firing five balls through him they brought him on board.

October 10. This morning at day-break we were agreeably surprized with a new discovery: an island about two leagues distant from us. The island is small, but bold high land, and lies in Lat. $28^{\circ} 58' S.$ Long. $167^{\circ} 30' E.$ In the afternoon we hoisted out our boats and went on shore, but

October.

Saturday 1.

Sunday 2.

Wednes. 5.

Saturday 8.

Monday 10.

L. $28^{\circ} 58' S.$

Lo. $167^{\circ} 30' E.$

E.

1774.

1774.
October.

faw no Indians. The island abounded with mountain-cabbage-trees and other trees of a circumference so vast that seven men hand-in-hand could not reach around them: They were withal so lofty that they could have supplied the largest ships in the navy with masts. We cut down a small one for a top-gallant-mast. There are plenty of pigeons and parrots on this island, and we found a pond well stocked with fish: Having no nets nor hooks, we pulled off our shirts, and tying the sleeves and collars, dragged them as a seine and caught a great many fine fish. We named this island NORFOLK ISLAND.

Tuesday 11.

Wednesday 12.

L. 31° 30' S.

October 11. This day we saw two small islands to leeward, and the next day we were in Lat. 31° 30' S.

The Resolution anchors again in QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S SOUND, New Zealand.

Sunday 16.

Monday 17.

Tuesday 18.

Wednesday 19.

Monday 24.

OCTOBER 16. Moderate weather all day, hard gales of wind and thunder at night: Split the gib. On the 17th squally weather. Saw CAPE EGMONT in New Zealand covered with snow. Blowed hard all night. On the 18th at noon came to an anchor in Queen Charlotte's Sound. Hoisted out the boats, and brought from the garden we had made when last here (November 1773) plenty of radishes, onions, cabbages, celery and scurvy-grass. On the 19th moored ship, unbent sails, and sent them on shore to repair. Erected a tent for the sail-maker and an observatory for the astronomer. The Captain went on shore to see if his orders and the instructions he had left for the *Adventure* were remaining as he left them, and upon searching found they had been taken away and nothing left in their room, so we conjectured that some French or Spanish ship had been there during our absence and had carried them away; but in this we were mistaken, for the *Adventure* had been in the Sound, and Capt. Furneaux had found and taken them.

October 24. Since our arrival we never saw an Indian till this day, which surprized us, and made us conclude the natives had received some very indifferent usage from the ship

ship that had been here, little suspecting the dreadful catastrophe that had happened to the crew of the *Adventure's* cutter upon this island, since our departure from it. This morning we saw a canoe coming into the Sound, which, upon observing the ship, put back and paddled away as fast as possible. This confirmed us in our opinion, and determined the Captain to pursue the canoe, which he did, and upon coming up with them they seemed ready to jump overboard, till the boat was near enough for them to distinguish the Captain: Upon this their fear was turned into joy, and they told the Captain that there had been a ship upon the island, which had killed several of their countrymen; but they promised to visit the ship next day and bring him off some fish, Tuesday 25. which they accordingly did: And on the 27th several of the Thursday 27, natives came on shore to the tent, and made us understand, "That a ship had been there; that the seamen came on shore, "and that the natives having stolen something from them, the "seamen had fired and killed several of them; but that a "body of the natives had surrounded the seamen, had over- "come them, killed and eaten them:" And they pointed to the place where this desperate engagement, followed by the horrid event they related, had taken place. We now trembled for the *Adventure*. This we judged to be the melancholy end of her officers and crew: That the ship had been wrecked and cast away, and the men that had got on shore in the boats, had been overpowered at landing and had been thus miserably cut off. On this presumption, the Captain in his boat reconnoitred the coast, to see if he could discover any of the wreck; but his search was ineffectual. On our arrival in England we found the history of this tragical event and horrid massacre, to be as follows: "That on December 1st, 1773, the *Adventure* being arrived in Charlotte's Sound, had carried tents on shore, and "pitched them for the use of the sick and for the astronomer: "That some Indians in the night of the 15th having robbed the astronomer's tent, one of them was fired at, and being "wounded, fled up the country and alarmed the natives: "That on the 17th, making them all ready for sea, the large "cutter, with the first mate, a midshipman and eight men "were sent up the Sound to *Grass Cove* to gather greens and "wild

1774.
October.

1774.
October.

“ wild celery. The cutter not returning at night, the Cap-
 “ tain detached Lieutenant BURNEY and the master, Mr.
 “ FREEMAN, in the long boat, well manned and armed, with
 “ a party of marines to look for her. About five in the
 “ afternoon they opened a bay, and discovered a body of
 “ Indians hauling up a double canoe upon the beach: On
 “ landing, the Lieutenant found in the canoe one of the cut-
 “ ter's row-lock boards and a pair of shoes tied up together.
 “ Soon after they found several baskets belonging to the
 “ cutter's crew, and in one of them a hand which they knew
 “ to be the left hand of *Thomas Hill* by the letters T. H.
 “ marked on the wrist. At six they opened *Grass Cove*, and
 “ saw a great many Indians assembled on the beach, who fled
 “ on their approach. Upon landing they found the heads,
 “ hearts, livers and lights, of three or four of the cutter's
 “ crew broiling on a fire, and their bowels lying about six
 “ yards from the fire, with several of their hands and limbs,
 “ in a mangled condition, some broiled, and some raw; with
 “ this melancholy intelligence, Lieutenant Burney returned
 “ on board, and soon after Captain Furneaux made sail, and
 “ returned to England by way of Cape Horn, and the Cape
 “ of Good Hope, arriving in the summer of 1774.” He ar-
 rived at Plymouth July 13, 1774.

1774.
November.

Friday 4.

Wednes. 9.

Thursday 10.

Sunday 13.

Thurs. 17.

L. 51°. 6'. S.

Tuesday 22.

Sunday 27.

November 4. We digged and sowed the garden, on the
 9th unmoored the ship, and on the 10th sailed through Cook's
 STRAITS, and on the 13th we were in Latitude 44°. 1'. S. and
 began to prepare for passing round CAPE HORN. On the 17th
 we were in Latitude 51°. 6'. S.
 November 22. An experiment was tried with an empty
 bottle, which being close corked and sealed, was let down
 80 fathom deep into the sea; on drawing it up, the cork was
 forced into the bottle by the weight of water, and the bottle
 was full. On the 27th it blew hard, and we carried away our
 main-top-gallant-mast.

The

1774.
December.*The Resolution passes round CAPE HORN.*

DECEMBER 5. Hard gales with snow and sleet. Distant Monday 5.
this day from CAPE HORN 536 leagues. On the 10th Saturday 10.
we were in Latitude $53^{\circ}.8'.S.$ Longitude $257^{\circ}.46'.E.$ And L. $53^{\circ}.8'.S.$
on the 17th we saw the *Spanish main* a few leagues to the north- Lo. $257^{\circ}.46'.E.$
ward of the straits of MAGELLAN: We sailed along the coast Saturday 17.
of South America, passed by the straits, and ranged the coast
of TERRA DEL FUEGO, high land, very irregular, and covered
with snow though in the height of the summer season.

December 18. We were in Latitude $53^{\circ}.51'.S.$ Longitude Sunday 18.
 $287^{\circ}.E.$ and on the 20th a breeze springing up from the S. E. Tuesday 20.
by E. and being well in shore and the wind not serving for L. $51^{\circ}.56'.S.$
coasting, we ran into a bay that opened on the larboard bow, Lo. $287^{\circ}.E.$
came to in very deep water, and laid as still as in a mill pond.
On the 21st, being fine weather, the Captain went on shore in Wednes. 21.
search of water, and found very good water and very conve-
nient to be got at, about a mile farther in; so we hove up,
towed farther in, moored ship, and were land-locked. Of
wood we could get but very little, the bark however of the
few trees we saw was of the nature of spice, hot, and had a
pleasant flavour. It was first discovered by Mr. *William Winter*,
who used it instead of pepper to dress his provisions with. He
brought a quantity of it to England, where it is much esteemed
for its medicinal virtues, and known by the name of WIN-
TER'S BARK, or *Winteranea aromatica*. We were now in
Latitude $55^{\circ}.10'.S.$ and could see CAPE HORN. To this bay
we gave the name of CHRISTMAS BAY.

December 24. The Captain went a cruise and shot 62 geese Saturday 24.
and 4 shags, which he gave the ship's company for their
Christmas dinner. This morning we saw several canoes com-
ing down: We hoisted a St. George's ensign, soon after which
the Indians came on board. They were of a middle stature,
had very coarse black hair; their complexion is naturally fair,
when their faces are clear of dirt and grease, and made clean.
They had no other cloathing than a mantle made of seal skin,
which hangs from their shoulders half way down their backs.

Z

Though

1774.
December.

Though living in so cold a climate, and inured to snow and frost from their birth, they still shaked and trembled in this summer month of December as if they had had an ague fit upon them. Their houses resembled American wigwams. Their arms were spears pointed with seal bone, and bows and arrows which were very indifferent. Our seamen gave them some blankets and other serviceable cloathing, with which they seemed much pleased; and appeared to be a very obliging, civil, inoffensive people.

Sunday 25.

December 25. CHRISTMAS DAY. This morning we dressed the ship all over with green boughs in honour of Christmas day, and having finished our wooding and watering on the

Thursday 29.

29th, we made sail, and sailed round CAPE HORN, which lies

Friday 30.

in Latitude $55^{\circ} 53'$ S. Longitude $68^{\circ} 13'$ W. On the 30th we arrived at the straits LE MAIRE, and laid off SUCCESS BAY, discovered by Capt. Cook in his last voyage in the Endeavour. We fired two guns and hoisted our colours as a signal for the ADVENTURE if she was there, but having no answer to our signals we hoisted out a boat and sent her in; but the boat returned without seeing any thing of the *Adventure*. In the straits we saw upwards of thirty whales, and an innumerable quantity of seals, penguins, and albitrosses.

The Resolution discovers an Island near STATEN LAND.

Saturday 31.

DECEMBER 31. Discovered an island to the eastward of Staten Land, and sailing between that and Staten Land we heard a noise like the roaring of a bull, which making us conclude that there was cattle upon it, we came to an anchor, and hoisted out our boats. On landing our seamen found the rocks covered with sea-lions, lionesses, and young cubs, which came down upon them roaring and bellowing and open-mouthed; but in three hours they killed as many as loaded five boats. The lion is of a darker colour than the lioness, and much larger, and some of the largest of them were killed with great difficulty: The cubs were still blacker: When we took them from the old ones, they cried and sobbed like children, seizing and holding fast every thing that came in their

their way: The old ones manifested the same degree of affection for their cubs; they cried very much on hearing their young ones cry, and came down and took them in their mouths, dragging them over the carcases of those we had shot. We saw wild turkies, penguins, hawks, and eagles; the hills abounded with birds as much as the rocks with lions, of which we brought on board 250; the old ones we skinned and made oil of the blubber, and the cubs we eat.

1774.
December.

January 1, 1775. New year's day. This day we killed 248 lions and lionesses, 2000 shags and penguins, the latter we knocked down with stones. On the 3d we made sail again.

1775.
January.
Sunday 1.

Tuesday 3.

The Resolution discovers NEW GEORGIA.

JANUARY 14. In the forenoon, and being in Latitude $54^{\circ} 5' S.$ we saw something a-head that looked like land: We at first took it for an ice island, but on sounding got ground in 175 fathom, muddy bottom, which convinced us it was land. At night it blew hard, and next morning the gale encreasing we handed our top-sails, got down top-gallant-yards, and battened down the hatches fore and aft. All this day the gale continued, and blowing off shore we saw nothing of our supposed land, but the next morning the weather being more moderate we saw it again.

Saturday 14.
L. $54^{\circ} 5' S.$

Sunday 15.

January 17. A breeze sprung up and carried us so near that we were certain of its being land, and that of great extent, all covered with snow. Our latitude was now $54^{\circ} S.$ Longitude $322^{\circ} 30' E.$ We hoisted out our boats, and the Captain went into an harbour and landed. We hoisted a jack and claimed the land for KING GEORGE, his heirs and successors for ever, and having observed the usual ceremonies of taking possession, and founding the right of prior occupation, we fired three vollies, and named the land NEW GEORGIA. In the harbour there were no soundings, and in the midst of it was an island of ice. While on shore we shot some seals and wild ducks, which were smaller than our European teal, and some penguins of a very singular size and kind, weighing from 39 to 50 pounds each: We also shot some Port Egmont hens: The birds were

Tuesday 17.

L. $54^{\circ} S.$
Lo. $322^{\circ} 30' E.$

1775.

January.

were all so tame that they would not move till stones had been thrown at them several times. On our first landing we saw a vast creature lying on the shore to all appearance dead, and we supposed it to be a dead grampus washed up by the sea, but upon our nearer approach we found it to be an animal of an amphibious nature; he raised his head to look at us, but a ball being sent through it he expired immediately. He was 18 feet in length: Our naturalist on board could give no account of him, having never seen, heard, or read of any animal of the kind. Being too large to bring on board, we left him on the shore, name and species unknown. After having surveyed the land for several days we stood to the eastward, and on the 27th we saw an island of ice.

Friday 27.

Saturday 28.

L. 60°. 4'. S.

January 28. Being in Latitude 60°. 4'. S. we were stopped by a thick field of ice, and could penetrate to no higher southern latitude, so were obliged to alter our course, and stand to the north east. We had very thick weather which continued till the 31st.

Tuesday 31.

January 31. At four this morning we had the wind from the westward, and were going between three and four knots an hour, in very hazy foggy weather, so much so that we could not see three times the length of the ship, when on a sudden it brightened up, and the sky cleared as it were miraculously all around us. This was a very providential event, and was one among many other instances we had experienced before, of the gracious dispensations of that supreme Being, who had preserved us so often in signal hours of danger; for we were this instant running on a reef of rocks that must have taken us up and dashed the ship to pieces: We were so close upon them that we had scarcely time to haul our wind to keep her off; had the horizon continued thick and hazy but for three minutes longer, we must inevitably have perished, and every soul been lost; for the surf was so great and violent, and the sea ran so high, that no boat could have lived to reach the shore.

L. 59°. 42'. S.

Lo. 330°. E.

This was the most southern land ever yet discovered, and lies in Latitude 59°. 42'. S. Longitude 330°. E. It seems to trend from east to west, and may hereafter prove to be a very extensive continent, if sufficiently explored; but we had no opportunity of surveying it with accuracy on account of the severe

severe gales of wind we met with and the almost constant fogs that obscured our view. At the time it cleared, however, we distinguished plainly a mountain of stupendous height, and which exceeded any ever seen by us, or by the greatest traveller on board the *Resolution*. It was supposed to be equal in perpendicular height to the famous mountain in the *Cordelleira los Andes* of South America, or the *Blockesburg*, near the mountains of the *Hartz* in Germany, where the King, as Elector of Hanover, has two silver mines extremely valuable, and from which are produced annually upwards of 70,000l. in silver, which is coined at the beautiful village of the *Hartz*, where the Royal mint is situated, and the controller of the mint resides. By the bye, it has been something of a wonder that the King of Prussia has never taken a fancy to these mines. But to return: the *Blockesburg* and the mountain in the *Cordelleira los Andes*, with the *Pico of Teneriffe*, are supposed to be the highest mountains in the known world: As we had no opportunity of taking the height of this mountain in New Georgia by geometrical observation, it is impossible to say it exceeded either of these above-mentioned: The utmost we can affirm with propriety is, that it was of a stupendous height, and the like was never seen before by any of us: As far as we could judge, it appeared to be near three miles high.

1775.
February.

February 1. This morning we had gained a good offing, but the weather was so thick we could see little of the land, and what we did was covered with snow. Next day (the 2d) it cleared up, and we could see the land again, and could distinguish many deep bays and head lands, and many islands of ice about it. On the 5th we had a hard gale of wind, and the weather continuing thick, and having now cruised for near three weeks without any opportunity of surveying the coast as we wished to have done, being constantly almost interrupted with fogs, and only occasionally blessed with sunshine and fair weather, we left the coast and bore away. Latitude 58° . S. Longitude 341° . E. We had now compleated our voyage round the globe, being in the Longitude of the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.

Wednes. 1.

Thursday 2.

Sunday 5.

L. 58° . S.

Lo. 341° . E.

March.

March 15. From the 5th of February to this day no occurrences worth the relating took place, except a repetition of

Thursday 15.

A a

hard

1775.
March.

hard gales and stormy weather: This day the Captain, after settling a little dispute that had happened the day before between some of the midshipmen and the cooks at the galley, having called all the ship's company upon deck, made a speech to them to the following effect: "that he had observed
 " with the utmost pleasure, the courage and alacrity they had
 " shewn in every danger they had encountered, in all inclemencies of the weather, in the three seasons, in the frozen
 " ocean, in the variety of climates they had passed, and upon
 " all occasions where distress and difficulty had appeared;
 " that he returned them thanks for their gallant and intrepid
 " conduct, and their readiness in prosecuting his designs, and
 " the objects of his instructions, and that he should not fail
 " to represent their behaviour in the most advantageous light
 " to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty on his return
 " to England. He had also to acquaint them that he had
 " their Lordships orders to send all their journals, papers,
 " and writings relating to the voyage, to the Admiralty-office,
 " for their first perusal, who farther requested of them not to
 " divulge any particulars of their voyage when they arrived
 " on shore, and to give no direct answers to any questions
 " asked relative thereto." A search was immediately made, and
 " all the journals and papers that *could be found* were put into a
 " box, to be sent to the Admiralty-office by the first opportunity
 " that offered.

The Resolution returns to the Cape of Good Hope.

Friday 16.

MARCH 16. This morning to our great joy we saw a sail, having seen none but our late companion the *Adventure*, for now two years and four months; but the ship seen standing to the westward and we to the east, we soon lost sight of her. Sounded and got ground in 80 fathom. Distance from the

Saturday 17.

Cape of Good Hope 44 leagues. On the 17th we saw land to the northward, and judged it to be CAPE LAGULLES: Saw several sail of ships that hoisted Dutch colours: Hoisted out our boat and went on board one of them, who informed us of the return of the *Adventure* to the Cape of Good Hope about a twelve-

a twelvemonth since, and of her having OMAH the *Otaheitan* Indian on board. In the evening we had five sail in sight. On the 19th saw CAPE LAGULLES, and next morning saw the TABLE MOUNTAIN, and the DEVIL'S HILL. Hard gales of wind. At noon saw the SUGAR LOAF and LION'S RUMP. At 10 at night, it falling calm, we came to in 17 fathom without the bay.

1775.
March.

Monday 19.

Tuesday 20.

March 22. Early this morning we got under way, and turned into TABLE BAY, and at 11 o'clock came to an anchor, and a Dutchman with us. Both ships saluted the fort, which was returned by the fort and by the Dutch Commodore lying here. Found riding in Table Bay several French ships and ten Dutch East Indiamen, with the Ceres Indiaman, English, who sent on board of us mutton, bread, greens and fruit. At five o'clock the Captain went on shore, and when he had put off from the ship, was saluted by the ship's company with three cheers, which he and his boat's crew returned.

Thursday 22.

This day we moored ship, and now having circumnavigated the globe to the east we had gained a day, this day being *Wednesday* with the Ceres Indiaman, though *Thursday* with us: We therefore called this day *Wednesday*.

Sailed the Ceres Indiaman for England, and carried a packet of letters from Captain Cook, together with all the journals and papers that had been *taken* from us at sea for the use of the Lords of the Admiralty, to be communicated to the public, it is presumed, by the First Lord, the Earl of Sandwich, in the manner *he* thinks most proper, and by whom *he* shall choose to appoint, perhaps at the *moderate* expence of THREE GUINEAS, like the former *very reasonable* publications of DR. HAWKESWORTH. Thus authenticated and under the direction of a First Lord, the history of a voyage must not be questioned, however subject to interpolations: And yet we have heard of a First Lord who was threatened by one of his *Roundabout* Captains (the phrase in vogue) that, "if he did not give him a ship in a few weeks, he would publish a *true* account of a Voyage Round the World." It is certain Lord Anson's TINIAN and Commodore (now Admiral) Byron's TINIAN differ exceedingly, not to question the veracity of other particulars of more importance, which, as well as his Lordship's sailing back from China to look for the *Manila* Galleon,

1775.
March.

Galleon, contrary to the spirit of his orders, and by the capture of which unwieldy vessel he rose to high honors and command with the slenderest abilities, are circumstances foreign to this narration, and are therefore omitted.

Since the *RESOLUTION* touched at the Cape of Good Hope before, on her voyage out, a Dutch Indiaman had been lost in Table Bay, and all the crew perished. On the 25th, *LADY DAY*, two Dutch Indiamen arrived at the Cape; on the 4th of April two French Indiamen, and the next day the Lord North Indiaman from England; and the Royal Charlotte from Batavia: This last ship had been absent from England three years and two months. Several Dutch Indiamen sailed, and others arrived this day. On the 6th a Spanish ship arrived from MANILA, it was said to be a galleon. On the 11th the Dutton Indiaman arrived from Bengal, and on the 17th two Danish Indiamen, and the *Colebroke*. On the 19th arrived another Spanish ship.

Saturday 25

April.

Tuesday 4

Wednes. 5.

Thursday 6.

Tuesday 11.

Monday 17.

Wednes. 19.

The Resolution sails from the Cape of Good Hope for ENGLAND.

Wednes. 26.

Thurs. 27.

APRIL 26. Took on board some curious birds and animals to carry to England. Next day weighed with the Dutton Indiaman, the Spanish galleon, and a Danish man of war. As soon as we got under way we saluted the garrison, and they returned it: As we came abreast of the galleon, she saluted us and we returned it: the Dane paid the same compliment, with the addition of musick from a band on board: We saluted again with the same number of guns, but not being as yet supplied with musical seamen from the *Foundling Hospital*, we could not give them a flourish of instruments in return: We could not even give them a *catch*, though we sailed under the auspices of Lord Sandwich.

Monday 15.

Tuesday 16.

May 15. The Dutton made a signal this morning for seeing ST. HELENA, and at twelve at night we anchored in the bay. Next morning the fort saluted us, which we returned: The Dutton saluted us, which salute was also returned. Our ships coming in a *direct* course from the CAPE, the garrison

son at St. Helena took us for pirates, having never seen ships approach the island in that direction before. Captain RICE, of the Dutton, said he did not know which way he came, or what course he steered, for his compass would not work, or his needle traverse, during the whole of the run from the Cape, and was indeed entirely useless. A like unfortunate accident attended the *Resolution* in this voyage: At her departure from England she had on board two TIME PIECES for the discovery of the Longitude, to each of which there were four keys to wind it up with: The Captain had one, the first Lieutenant and Master one each, and I believe the Astronomer had the fourth, so that neither of them could be wound up but in the presence of all four: It is to be regretted that one of these valuable machines was let down at the MADEIRAS on our voyage out, notwithstanding the extraordinary care taken to prevent it.

1775.
May.

May 21. Sailed from St. Helena, the Dutton in company. Sunday 21.
On the 24th parted company with the Dutton. On the 28th Wednesday 24.
saw the island of ASCENSION, Latitude $7^{\circ} 28' S.$ Longitude Sunday 28-
 $14^{\circ} 4' W.$ Variation $9^{\circ} 53' W.$ We came to in the afternoon and hoisted out our boats to go a turtleing. Saw at a good distance the wreck of a ship; great part of her was above high water mark. We imagined she took fire before she came ashore, as a great number of her planks were burnt. We discovered the place where her people lived by the number of bird skins hung up, a woman's shoe, and some white linen. Hoisted out the launch, and wooed from the wreck. In the evening a small sloop came in from NEW YORK, and informed us the wreck was a French Snow. On the 31st sailed from Wednesday
the island of ASCENSION, having on board twenty four turtles, each weighing upwards of four hundred weight.

June 8. Saw the island of FERDINANDO LORONHO, or Thursday
NORONHA, and ran close to it: The Spanish garrison hoisted three flags at three different forts, and fired one gun: We hoisted our ensign and pendant, and fired a gun in return. Captain Cook in his former voyage in the ENDEAVOUR being in the Latitude of this island, and in Longitude $32^{\circ} 5' 16'' W.$ which is to the eastward of it by some charts, and to the westward by others, looked for it in vain, not being able to

B b

discover

1775.
June.

discover either the island or any of the shoals that are laid down in the charts between it and the main. It lies in Latitude 3° . S. Longitude 30° . W.

Monday 12.

June 12. CROSSED THE EQUATOR.

July.
Thursday 13.

ON Thursday July 13th, we saw the WESTERN ISLANDS, and next morning came to at FYALL. Found riding here a French frigate, a Portuguese schooner and sloop. The French officers acquainted us with the commotions in North America. While we lay here several North American vessels that were coming in stood out to sea again, as soon as they distinguished our colours and pendant. The RESOLUTION was visited by the French, Dutch, and English Consuls, some Portuguese ladies and gentlemen.

Wednesf. 19.

July 19. Sailed, and passed by the islands of *Pico*, *St. George*,

Saturday 29.

Tercera, and *Flores*, and on Saturday the 29th, to our great joy came to an anchor at SPITHEAD. Found riding here the *Barfleur*, *Egmont*, *Exeter*, *Marlborough*, *Resolution* and *Centaur* of the line, and the *Cerberus* frigate. The *Resolution* on her arrival saluted the *Barfleur*, on board of which the Admiral's flag was flying: She had been out on her voyage three years and fourteen days.

Thus ended a voyage in which the English penetrated nearer to the SOUTH POLE, than any other mariners had ever done before; but the *Southern Continent*, so long the object of discovery, still remains a matter of speculation, and it is more than probable that no such continent exists.

E R R A T A.

Page

- 16 Dele the Parenthesis, line 26.
- 18 For *battered*, read *battened*; for *water-clogged*, *water-logged*.
- 19 For *band*, *stand*.
- 22 For *beaded*, *steaded*.
- 24 For *recitatives*, *recitativos*.
- 26 For *unmoved*, *unremoved*.
- 27 For *a*, an European.
- 34 For . a comma; for *æquore*, *æquora*.
- 35 For *hippacks*, *hippahs*.
- 43 For *of* the French ship, *from* the French ship.
- 59 For *bove*, *stove*.
- 86 For *Menicola*, *Manicola*.
- 87 For *Mindonao*, *Mindanao*.

F R A T A

Page	Topic
10	Date the President's line ad.
18	For James, read James; for James, read James.
19	For James, read James.
22	For James, read James.
24	For James, read James.
26	For James, read James.
27	For a, and James.
34	For a, and James; for a, and James.
35	For a, and James; for a, and James.
43	For a, and James; for a, and James.
44	For a, and James; for a, and James.
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80	For a, and James; for a, and James.
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82	For a, and James; for a, and James.
83	For a, and James; for a, and James.
84	For a, and James; for a, and James.
85	For a, and James; for a, and James.
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87	For a, and James; for a, and James.
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90	For a, and James; for a, and James.
91	For a, and James; for a, and James.
92	For a, and James; for a, and James.
93	For a, and James; for a, and James.
94	For a, and James; for a, and James.
95	For a, and James; for a, and James.
96	For a, and James; for a, and James.
97	For a, and James; for a, and James.
98	For a, and James; for a, and James.
99	For a, and James; for a, and James.
100	For a, and James; for a, and James.

